THE FRANKLIN REVIEW.

VOLUME II. CHAMBERSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1896. NUMBER 1.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

THE STANDARD RAILWAY OF AMERICA.

PROTECTED THROUGHOUT BY THE

Interlocking Switch and Block Signal System.

On and after May 20th, 1895, the Passengre Trains of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will depart from HARRISBURG and arrive at Philadelphia, New York, Pittsburg, and Erie as follows:

EASTWARD.

PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS daily at 1.10 A. M., arrives at Philadelphia at 4.30 A. M. and New York at 7.33 A. M.

EASTERN EXPRESS daily at 2.15 A. M., arrives Philadelphia 5.05 A. M., New York 7.43 A. M.

FAST LINE daily at 3.45 A. M., arrives at Philadelphia at 6.52 A. M. daily and New York 9.33 A. M. week-days, and 10.38 A. M. Sunday.

HARRISBURG EXPRESS daily (except Sunday) at 6.40 A. M., arrives at Philadelphia at 10.20 A. M. and New York at 12.53 P. M.

COLUMBIA ACCOMMODATION daily (except Sunday) at 7.15 A. M., arrives at Philadelphia at 11.45 A. M. and New York 2.13 P. M.

ATLANTIC EXPRESS daily at 9.35 A. M. arrives at Philadelphia 12.17 p. m. and New York 2.33 p. m.

SEA-SHORE EXPRESS daily (except Sunday) at 11.40 A. M., arrives at Philadelphia 3.00 p. m. and New York 5.53 p. m.

PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED EXPRESS of Pullman Vestibule Cars daily at 1.40 p. m., arrives at Philadelphia at 4.17 p. m. and New York at 6.30 p. m.

LANCASTER ACCOMMODATION (Sunday only) at 2.35 P. M., arrive at Lancaster 4.30 P. M.

DAY EXPRESS daily at 2.50 p. m. arrives at Philadelphia at 5.47 p. m. and New York at 8.23 p. m.

LANCASTER ACCOMMODATION, daily (except Sunday) at 2.55 p. m., arrives Lancaster 4.18 p. m.

MAIN LINE EXPRESS, daily at 3.30 p. m., arrives Philadelphia 6.23 p. m., arrives New York 9.25 p. m.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION via Columbia daily (except Sunday,) at 4.50 p. m. and arrives at Philadelphia at 9.45 p. m., New York 12.38 a. m. daily (except Monday).

LANCASTER ACCOMMODATION, daily (except Sunday) at 5.10 p. m., arrives Lancaster 6.30 p. m.

MAIL TRAIN daily at 7.30 p. m. arrives at Philadelphia at 11.15 p. m., New York 3.53 a. m.

STEELTON TRAINS leave Harrisburg daily (except Sunday) at 6.40, 7.15, 11.40 a. m., 3.35, 4.50, 5.10 p. m. On Sunday 2.35 p. m. Returning, leave Steelton daily (except Sunday) 10.55, 11.08 a. m., 3.55, 7.01, 7.44 p. m. On Sunday 11.08 a. m.

For LEBANON, 6.40, 11.40 a. m., 3.35, 7.30 p. m. week-days.

All Through Trains connect at Jersey City with boats of "Brooklyn Annex" for BROOKLYN, N. Y., avoiding double ferriage and journey through New York City.

WESTWARD.

SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS daily at 1.20 a. m., arrives at Altoona at 4.50 a. m., Pittsburg 8.30 a. m.

PACIFIC EXPRESS daily at 3.10 a. m., arrives at Altoona at 7.40 a. m. and Pittsburg at 12.10 p. m.

WAY PASSENGER, daily, 8.18 a. m., arrives at Altoona 1.45 p. m. and Pittsburg 6.50 p. m.

MAIL TRAIN daily at 11.20 a. m., arrives at Altoona at 3.40 p. m. and Pittsburg at 8.10 p. m.

PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED, of Pullman Vestibule cars daily at 3.00 p. m., arrives at Altoona at 6.10 p. m., and Pittsburg 9.15 p. m.

FAST LINE daily at 3.50 p. m., arrives at Altoona at 7.40 p. m., and Pittsburg at 11.30 p. m.

ALTOONA ACCOMMODATION, daily, 5.00 p. m. arrives at Altoona at 9.50 p. m.

CHICAGO LIMITED EXPRESS, daily at 7.30 p. m. arrives Altoona 10.45 p. m. and Pittsburg at 2.00 a. m.

EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG (daily except Sunday), 10.20 p. m.

WESTERN EXPRESS daily at 11.55 p. m. arrives at Altoona at 3.35 a. m. and Pittsburg at 7.15 a. m.

For MIFFLIN, 3.10, 8.18 and 11.20 a. m., 3.50 5.00 and 10.20 p. m., daily, except Sunday. Sun days, 3.10, 8.18, 11.20 a. m., 3.50 and 5.00 p. m.

PHILAD'A & ERIE R. R. DIVISION.

WESTERN EXPRESS, daily, except Sunday, at 12.01 a. m., arrives at Sunbury at 1.35 a. m., and Williamsport 2.55 a. m.

NORTHERN EXPRESS, daily, at 3.30 a. m., arrives at Williamsport at 6.50 a. m., and Erie at 3.40 p. m.

NEWS EXPRESS, daily, at 8.15 a. m., arrives at Williamsport at 11.15 a. m., Lock Haven at 12.30 p. m.

NIAGARA EXPRESS daily (except Sunday) at 12.10 p. m., arrives at Williamsport at 3.00 p. m., Lock Haven at 4.10 p. m., Renovo at 5.15 p.m and Kane 9.20 p. m.

FAST LINE daily (except Sunday) at 3.55 p. m., arrives at Williamsport at 7.00 p. m., Lock Haven at 8.00 p. m., and Renovo at 9.00 p. m.

WILLIAMSPORT EXPRESS daily at 7.55 p. m., arrives at Sunbury 9.25 p. m., and Williamsport at 10.40 p. m.

Time cards and full information can be obtained at the ticket Office at the Station.

S. M. PREVOST, J. R. WOOD,
General Manager. Gen'l Passenger Agent.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.

Time table of Through Trains in effect Jan. 6th, 1895. Close connection made in Union Depots, Cincinnati and St. Louis, and all points West and Southwest. Close connections also made in Columbus and Chicago for points West and Northwest.

LEAVE HAGERSTOWN.

6.30 A. M.—Arrive at Frederick 8.35 A. M. Washington 9.20 A. M., Baltimore 10.30 A M.

11.10 A. M.—Chicago Vestibuled Limited Express—Arrive at Frederick 2.20 P. M., Washington 2.53 p. m., Baltimore 4.40 p. m., Pittsburg 8.45 p. m., Youngstown 10.57 p. m., Akron 12.42 a. m., Chicago 11.00 a. m.

5.00 P. M.—For Columbus, Pittsburg, Chicago, Washington and Baltimore.

ARRIVE AT HAGERSTOWN.

9.00 A. M.—From Baltimore, Frederick, Winchester, Martinsburg, Cumberland and all through points west.

2.15 P. M.—From Baltimore, Washington, Frederick and all stations on the Main Line.

8.40 P. M.—From Baltimore, via Main Stem and via Washington and from Frederick and all points west.

LEAVE MARTINSBURG.

1.47 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Express Chicago 11.00 a. m., Pittsburg 8.45 p. m., Youngstown 10.57 p. m., Akron 12.52 a. m.

5.54 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Express—Arrive at Cumberland 8.02 p. m., Cincinnati 7.45 a. m., Louisville 11.59 a. m., St. Louis 6.00 p. m.

10.39 P. M.—Chicago Express—Arrive Columbus 11.35 a. m., Chicago 9.00 p. m.

11.28 P. M.—Arrive at Pittsburg 6.55 a. m. Cleveland 10.30 a. m.

2.27 A. M.—Arrive at Cincinnati 5.30 p. m., Louisville 11.00 p. m., St. Louis 7.12 a. m.

The Double Track, Elegantly Equipped, Picturesque, Baltimore & Ohio solicits patronage, offering you superior accommodations, quick transit and low rates of fare. If you intend to travel West, Northwest or Southwest call on or address the undersigned who will give you full information.

Trains leave Hagerstown daily, except Sunday.

C. O. SCULL, Gen'l Pass. Agt.
Baltimore, Md.

H. W. Spessard,
Pass. & Ticket Agent.
Chambersburg, Pa.

TUSCARORA VALLEY RAILROAD.

Schedule in effect Monday, Sept. 30, 1895.

EASTWARD.

STATIONS. Daily, except Sunday.	No. 1 A. M.	No. 3 P. M.
Blair's Mills.....Lv	8 00	2 00
Waterloo	8 05	2 05
Leonard's Grove	8 10	2 10
Ross Farm	8 15	2 15
Perulack	8 20	2 20
East Waterford	8 30	2 30
Heckman	8 37	2 37
Honey Grove	8 42	2 42
Fort Bingham	8 48	2 48
Warble	8 55	2 55
Pleasant View	9 00	3 00
Seven Pines	9 06	3 06
Spruce Hill	9 10	3 10
Graham's	9 14	3 14
Stewart	9 16	3 16
Freedom	9 18	3 18
Turbett	9 20	3 20
Old Port	9 25	3 25
Port Royal.....Ar	9 30	3 30

Trains Nos. 1 and 2 connect at Port Roya with Way Passenger and Seashore Express on P. R. R., and Nos. 3 and 4 with Mail East.

WESTWARD.

STATIONS. Daily, except Sunday.	Dist.	No 2. A. M.	No. 4 P. M.
Port Royal.....Lv	0 0	10 45	5 15
Old Port	1 3	10 50	5 20
Turbett	2 8	10 55	5 25
Freedom	3 7	10 57	5 27
Stewart	4 4	10 59	5 29
Graham's	5 0	11 01	5 31
Spruce Hill	6 3	11 05	5 35
Seven Pines	7 2	11 09	5 39
Pleasant View	9 0	11 15	5 45
Warble	10 0	11 20	5 50
Fort Bingham	12 0	11 26	5 56
Honey Grove	14 0	11 33	6 03
Heckman	15 1	11 38	6 08
East Waterford	17 5	11 45	6 15
Perulack	20 5	11 55	6 25
Ross Farm	22 0	12 00	6 30
Leonard's Grove	24 0	12 06	6 35
Waterloo	25 5	12 10	6 40
Blair's Mills.....Ar	27 0	12 15	6 45

Trains Nos. 2 and 3 connect with Stage Line at Blair's Mills for Concord, Doylesburg and Dry Run.

J. C. MOORHEAD, Supt.

CUMBERLAND VALLEY RAILROAD TIME TABLE.—May 17, 1896.

Leave	no. 2 *A. M	no. 4 †A. M	no. 6 †P. M	no. 8 †P. M	no10 *P. M
Winchester		7 20		2 35	
Martinsburg		8 02		3 22	
Hagerstown	6 30	8 48	12 20	4 10	9 10
Greencastle	6 51	9 10	12 42	4 33	9 35
Mercersburg		7 45		2 50	
Chambersburg	7 12	9 33	1 04	5 05	10 00
Waynesboro		8 00	11 40	4 00	
Shippensburg	7 32	9 53	1 24	5 27	10 20
Newville	7 51	10 11	1 41	5 48	10 39
Carlisle	8 16	10 35	2 05	6 15	11 03
Mechanicsburg	8 43	10 56	2 27	6 38	11 25
Arr. Dillsburg	6 50	9 30	2 00	6 00	
Arr. Harrisb'g	9 03	11 15	2 45	7 00	11 45
Arr. Phila	12 17	83 00	5 47	11 15	4 30
" New York	2 35	5 53	8 29	3 53	7 38
" Baltimore	12 20	3 10	6 15	10 40	6 20
	A. M	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M

Additional trains will leave Carlisle for Harrisburg daily, except Sunday, at 5.45 a. m., 7.00 a. m., 12.20 p. m., 3.45 p. m. and 8.05 p. m., and from Mechanicsburg at 6.10 a. m., 7.25 a. m., 9.54 a. m., 12.55 p. m., 4.10 p. m., 5.40 p. m., and 8.30 p. m., stopping at 34 street Harrisburg, to let off passengers.

Trains Nos. 2 and 10 run daily between Harrisburg and Hagerstown.

§ On Sundays No. 4, arrives Baltimore 4.20 p. m., Philadelphia 5.47 p. m., New York 8.23 p. m.

Through coach from Hagerstown to Philadelphia and train No. 4.

* Daily.

† Daily except Sunday.

Leave	no. 1 P. M.	no. 3 A. M	no. 5 A. M	no. 7 A. M	P. M.	no. 9 P. M.
L'v Baltimore	11 50	4 55	8 20	11 40		4 40
" New York	8 00	12 15		9 20		2 00
" Phila	11 20	4 30	8 23	12 25		4 40
Leave	A. M	A. M	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Harrisburg	5 00	7 55	11 20	3 45		8 15
Dillsburg		9 10	1 30	4 40		
Mechanicsburg	5 19	8 16	11 50	4 05		8 35
Carlisle	5 40	8 40	12 13	4 28		8 58
Newville	6 05	9 05	12 38	4 53		9 21
Shippensburg	6 23	9 23	12 57	5 13		9 40
Waynesboro		10 40	2 20	6 30		
Chambersburg	6 45	9 45	1 20	5 35		10 00
Mercersburg		11 05				
Greencastle	7 10	10 10	1	6 00		10 23
Hagerstown	7 30	10 32	2 10	6 25		10 45
Martinsburg	8 20	12 00		7 08		
Ar. Winchester	9 00	1 45		7 55		
	A. M	m'on	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.

Additional local trains will leave Harrisburg daily, except Sunday, for Carlisle and intermediate stations at 9.35 a. m., 2.25 p. m., 5.20 p. m. 6.20 p. m. and 10.55 p. m., also for Mechanicsburg and intermediate stations at 8.17 a. m., and 12.40 a. m. All of the above trains will stop at 24 street, Harrisburg, to take on passengers.

Nos. 3 and 9 run daily between Harrisburg and Hagerstown.

Through coach from Philadelphia to Hagerstown on trains Nos. 5 and 9.

* Daily.

† Daily except Sunday.

MONT ALTO RAILROAD.

Mail no58 †P. M.	Mix no56 †P. M.	Acc no54 †P. M.		Mail no53 †A. M	Mix no55 †P. M.	Acc no57 †P. M.
5 20	1 04	9 50	Lve. Arr.	8 50	1 20	4 45
5 29	1 13	9 57	Mont Alto Jun.	8 42	12 48	4 36
5 39	1 28	10 08	West Fay'tville	8 31	12 32	4 26
5 44	1 36	10 13	East Fay'tville	8 26	12 24	4 24
5 55	1 52	10 24	Mont Alto	8 15	12 05	4 15
5 58	1 57	10 27	Kneppers	8 12	12 00	4 11
6 02	2 06	10 32	Quincy	8 08	11 51	4 07
6 13	2 30	10 45	Waynesboro	8 00	11 30	4 00
P. M.	P. M.	A. M	Arr. Lve.	A. M	A. M.	P. M.

SOUTHERN PENN'A R. R. TRAINS.

Pas. no65 †P. M	Mix no 63 †A. M		Pas. no64 †A. M	Mix no66 †P. M
4 55	9 49	Lve. Arr. Chambersburg	8 38	4 15
5 08	10 00	Marion	8 23	3 55
5 43	11 05	Mercersburg	7 45	2 50
6 02	11 35	Loudon	7 23	2 15
6 10	11 50	Richmond	7 15	2 00
P. M.	A. M	Arr. Lve.	A. M	P. M.

Connection for all stations on Cumberland Valley Railroad and Pennsylvania Railroad system.

H. A. RIDDLE, Gen'l Pass. Agent. J. F. BOYD, Supt.

WESTERN MARYLAND R. R.

connecting with P. & R. R. at Shippensburg and Gettysburg; Norfolk & Western R. R. at Hagerstown; B. & O. R. R. at Hagerstown and Cherry Run; Penn'a R. R. at Bruceville, and P. W. & B., N. C., and B. & P. Railroads at Union Station, Baltimore, Md.

Schedule in effect September 29, 1895.

BALTIMORE & CUMBERLAND VALLEY BRANCH.

Read Downward. P. M.	P. M.	A. M	Stations.	Read Upward. A. M	P. M.	P. M.
3 15	1 09	6 00	Lve. Arr. Shippensburg	8 35	1 10	8 55
3 25	1 18	6 10	Southampton	8 25	12 55	8 45
3 32	1 26	6 17	Greenvillage	8 16	12 50	8 37
3 47	1 39	6 31	Chambersburg	8 05	12 39	8 30
3 58	1 49	6 42	New Franklin	7 51	12 25	8 16
4 06	1 57	6 50	Altenwald	7 44	12 18	8 08
4 13	2 05	6 57	Five Forks	7 38	12 10	8 00
4 22	2 13	7 06	Waynesboro	7 27	12 02	7 51
4 31	2 22	7 15	Midvale	7 18	11 53	7 42
4 39	2 30	7 29	Edgemont	7 05	11 45	7 34
			Ar. Le.			
4 44	2 35	7 30	Le. Ar. Edgemont	7 04	11 45	7 34
	2 53	7 50	Highfield	6 53	11 28	7 19
7 17	6 05	10 27	Baltimore	4 30	8 11	4 08
			Ar. Le.			
4 44	2 35	7 36	Le. Ar. Edgemont	7 03	11 39	7 22
4 50	2 41	7 41	Smithsburg	6 57	11 33	7 16
4 52	2 44	7 43	Cavetown	6 54	11 30	7 20
4 59	2 50	7 48	Chewsville	6 49	11 25	7 15
5 15	3 05	8 02	Hagerstown	6 35	11 10	7 00
			Ar. Le.			
			Ar. Le.			P. M.
6 25			Williamsport	6 17		5 45
			Le. Ar.			
8 05		8 05	Hagerstown			6 05
8 26		8 18	Williamsport			5 38
8 37		8 27	Charlton			5 28
8 43		8 33	Clear Spring			5 22
8 57		8 45	Big Pool			5 07
9 00		8 48	Cherry Run			5 05
			Ar. Le.			
	2 35	7 36	Ar. Lo Edgemont		A. M 11 45	7 34
	2 53	7 50	Highfie d		11 28	7 17
	3 52	8 43	Gettysburg		10 28	6 20
	4 16	9 06	New Oxford		10 03	5 56
	4 33	9 23	Hanover		9 46	5 39
	4 45	9 38	Ar. Porters Le.		9 32	5 27
	5 27	9 38	Ar. Porters Le.		9 32	4 44
	5 39	9 44	Menges		9 26	4 38
	5 35	9 47	Spring Grove		9 24	4 36
	5 49	9 52	Nashville		9 20	4 31
	5 49	9 59	Thomasville		9 16	4 27
	5 57	10 10	Ar. W. York Le.		9 02	4 14

P. & R. R. trains leave Shippensburg at 7.0 and 12.35 a. m. and 3.55 p. m. Arrive at 10.35 a. m., 2.25 and 5.42 p. m., daily, except Sunday.

Trains for Frederick leave Bruceville at 9.40 and 5.40 p. m. Trains for Taneytown, Littlestown, Wrightsville and Columbia leave Bruceville at 7.44 a. m. and 3.45 p. m.

Leave Rocky Ridge for Emmitsburg at 8.26 and 10.40 a. m., and 3.31 and 6.34 p. m. Leave Emmitsburg for Rocky Ridge at 7.50 and 10.00 a. m., and 2.55 and 4.50 p. m.

B. & O. passenger trains leave Cherry Run for Cumberland and intermediate points, No. 13, daily, at 8.57 a. m. For Piedmont and intermediate, No. 17, daily, except Sunday, at 1.26 p. m., and Chicago Express, No. 7, daily, at 11.02 p. m. East bound trains arrive at Cherry Run, No. 4, at 4.04 a. m.; No. 6, at 11.01 a. m.; No. 14, at 5.01 p. m.

Passengers for Chicago Limited, No. 5, or Cincinnati Limited, No. 1, take No. 17 to Hancock and there transfer to No. 5 or No. 1.

Passengers for B. & O. Pittsburg Express. No. 9, take No. 7 to Hancock and there transfer.

All the above trains daily except Sunday.

J. M. Hood, Gen'l Manager. B.H. GRISWOLD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

LOCAL DIRECTORY.

Officers Of Franklin County And Of Chambersburg Borough.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

JUDGE—John Stewart. Term expires 1898.
SHERIFF—Samuel G. Greenawalt. Term expires 1898.
PROTHONOTARY—Geo. A. Hornbaker. Term expires 1896.
REGISTER AND RECORDER—J. H. Ledy. Term expires 1896.
CLERK OF THE COURTS—D. L. Grove. Term expires 1896.
TREASURER—Andrew S. Stover. Term expires 1896.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY—Jere H. Light. Term expires 1898.
COMMISSIONERS—George V. Johnston, Samuel S. Reisher, E. S. Baer. Terms expire 1896.
DIRECTORS OF THE POOR—George W. Immell, term expires 1896; John G. Youst, term expires 1897; I. C. Martin, term expires 1898.
AUDITORS—T. M. Smith, Joseph A. Pfoutz, John R. Pilgrim; terms expire 1896.
JURY COMMISSIONERS—B. M. Martin, John L. Brindle; terms expire 1897.
COUNTY SURVEYOR—S. V. Wingert. Term expires 1898.
CORONER—L. F. Suesserott. Term expires 1898.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

BURGESS—John R. Orr.
COUNCILMEN—Dr. J. S. Kennedy, Frank Henderson, Dr. P. Brough Montgomery, John W. Houser, Rush S. Dittman, John Shreiner, A. M. Sager, George Bietsch.
CLERK OF COUNCIL—D. B. Kirby.
TREASURER—E. J. Black.
TAX COLLECTOR—Daniel Harmony.
AUDITORS—George C. Cooke, Frank Huber.

DOWN IN THE LITTLE SQUIRE'S SCHOOL.

BY LOUISE R. BAKER.

The village, with the school and everything in it, properly belonged to the Squire; but people called the school the little Squire's school, because no one took such an interest in it as did the little Squire. Why, he would arrive at the school every afternoon for weeks running and and leave his pony standing, with its shaggy head halfway in the door, while he took up his position beside the teacher, and gravely regarded the boys and girls.

"Well, Charley, how's your school?" the Squire would ask, if he happened to meet his son returning from the village. "Coming on finely, eh? Learning readin', writin' and 'rithmetic, and sewing into the bargain?" And then the Squire would roar, laughing; for he thought it a huge joke the interest the little Squire took in the village school.

Even the schoolmaster, Mr. Finch, spoke of the school over which he had presided for fifteen years as the little Squire's school. But many and many a time the good man said to himself: "He's a fine, manly little fellow, the little Squire; but I'm feared he'll be spoiled. 'Tisn't more'n human nature that the little Squire should be spoiled, with the Squire himself willing to run at the lad's beck and call, almost, and the children here at the school fairly worshiping. A fine, fine lad; but 'tis a pity." The school-master said all this, however, before a certain occurrence and its sequel down at the little Squire's school.

This is how it was. The little Squire stood as straight as a soldier in front of a long line of boys and girls. He held a spelling book in one hand and a ruler in the other; the little Squire was fond of slapping the book with the ruler. The schoolmaster was smiling as he sat idle at his desk.

The little Squire turned back the leaves of the spelling book and gave out the word "Bowl!"

Seated at the head of the bench, with her eyes fastened upon the little Squire, was a little-flaxen-haired girl wearing a queer, voluminous frock and a skimpy print apron. She was an odd-looking, eager little girl and she spelled very quickly "B-o-l-l."

"That isn't right," said the little Squire.

The little girl's face grew red and white by turns, a bright gleam came into her blue eyes and she showed one dimple in her left cheek.

"Ann Eiizabeth," called out Mr. Finch, in a warning tone.

"Next," cried the little Squire.

"B-o-w-l, bowl," said the second little pupil, emphatically.

"Go head," ordered the little Squire. Then he looked at Ann Elizabeth; she was actually muttering that it wasn't fair.

"You're a very bad girl, Ann Elizabeth," said the lad. "I think you forget who is teacher today.

Then Ann Elizabeth shocked every one in the school. She burst into impudent laughter.

"You're a common girl, Ann Elizabeth," cried the little Squire, energetically; "and I won't teach this class any more till Mr. Finch sees that you mind your manners." And with that the lad tossed the spelling book across to the teacher's desk, darted out of the schoolhouse, mounted his pony, looking unconcernedly into the room, and rode away in high dudgeon.

"I'm astonished at you, Ann Elizabeth," said Mr. Finch, sternly. "I was under the impression that you were a well-behaved girl."

The spelling class was for the most part dumfounded; but still that dangerous dimple showed itself in Ann Elizabeth's left cheek, and still her eyes gleamed.

"I know I'm a common girl," said Ann Elizabeth, as she trudged home a quarter of an hour after the other children; "but I know it's worse to call a person what they is than what they isn't; and I know that word boll was right. I'll be even yet with the little Squire."

About a week later the little Squire overtook Ann Elizabeth as she was walking along the lane. He rode very slowly as he came up to her, for he wanted Ann Elizabeth to beg his pardon; he wanted to give out some more lessons at his school. Then the shaggy little pony of its own accord stood still by the side of Ann Elizabeth.

The little Squire lifted his cap and said "Good-morning."

Ann Elizabeth curtesied. "I known I'm a common girl, Squire Charley," she said, suddenly.

Thereupon the little Squire, who was really of a very generous nature and who knew nothing of Ann Elizabeth's dangerous dimple, cried out, impetuously: "Oh, I shouldn't have called you that; I'm very sorry that I called you that. But I'm glad to hear you acknowledge you were wrong, Ann Elizabeth," he added, in a superior way; for at times the little Squire was exceedingly pompous.

"The word you give out is spelled two ways," said Ann Elizabeth, slowly and distinctly, "b-o-l-l and b-o-w-l."

"That may be, Ann Elizabeth," returned the little Squire, determined not to lose his temper; "but it was only spelled one way in the spelling book."

"Then the spelling book's the dumbest thing I ever heered of," cried Ann Elizabeth.

"That may be, Ann Elizabeth," acquiesced the little Squire; "but I scarcely think you and I are called upon to discuss the question." He looked so very little seated up there upon his pony, and his words seemed so very big that for a moment Ann Elizabeth almost gave up her idea of getting even; but she had been head in the spelling class three months all but two days, and her grandmother had promised her a new calico frock if she stood head at the end of the third month; and although Ann Elizabeth's frocks were voluminous and came almost down to her heels she was immensely proud of a new one.

"I'm a common girl, I know that," repeated Ann Elizabeth; "and you're a fine little gentleman, everybody knows that, and I got a grandmother and so hev you." She was looking over the back of the shaggy pony, far away from the little Squire's honest eyes.

The little Squire was going to be angry, but he smiled instead. "That's so, Ann Elizabeth," he said; "I've got a grandmother, and so have you."

"My grandmother," said Ann Elizabeth, looking wickedly into the wondering face of the little Squire, "helps with the baby and bakes pies and does a turn most everywhere; you can't go by the house you don't hear her singin'. Onct your grandmother went a potterin' 'round at Farmer Hathaway's, workin' hard as anybody 'fore she married the Squire's father; now you keep her lack she was a chiny teapot or some'n; dress her in silk, and a'most set her in a chair. She do look lack a chiny doll, sure 'nough, settin' wishin' the Lord'd teck her. Little Square, my grandmother pities your grandmother; hear that?"

The shaggy pony kept its feet planted in the middle of the lane as the little Squire's indignant eyes followed the figure of Ann Elizabeth going on to his school.

The trees met overhead in the avenue up which the little Squire galloped his pony. He had muttered "china teapot," and "china doll" defiantly, before he persuaded the pony to leave that spot in the lane, and his face was aflame as he galloped up the avenue. "China teapot! china doll, indeed!"

The little Squire was in an irritable mood as he mounted the hall steps. Everything about him was elegant as he had always remembered, large, comfortable and elegant; and yet he never for a moment doubted the words of Ann Elizabeth referring to his grandmother "potterin' round at Farmer Hathaway's." He entered the back parlor where he knew his grandmother was sure to be; but he did not speak to her, he just went to tossing about the papers on the center-table. Being angry with the common little girl made him angry with the whole world.

But never in his short life had the little Squire remained angry for a long time. All at once he raised his eyes from the scattered papers and regarded his grandmother. She must have seen him when he first came in, but she was not thinking of him now; she was sitting in her rocking chair at the west window. No, he was not angry, but Ann Elizabeth's words were ringing in his ears: "Dress her in silk and a'most set her in a chair. She do look lack a chiny doll sure 'nough." Was his grandmother sitting there wishing the Lord would take her? Then the little Squire hid his face for a moment in his arms; for even as he had galloped furiously past Ann Elizabeth's home he had heard the useful old grandmother laughing and singing to the baby. And that old grandmother pitied his grandmother. He walked softly across the room and stooped and kissed the little old lady. "You don't want to go to Heaven yet a while, do you, Grandmother?" he asked, anxiously.

She started guiltily, her shrunken little face flushing, "It's very nice down here, Charley," she said, smoothing out her gown.

"Is it made of silk?" questioned the boy, following the movement of his grandmother's hand.

"Yes, dear, it's made of silk—fine silk," she murmured.

"But you don't feel like—like you was a china doll, do you, Grandmother?"

"A china doll," repeated the old lady, in a tremulous tone— "a china doll. Who said that, Charley?"

But the little Squire hung his head. He never intended to tell of Ann Elizabeth.

As the days went by the lad did not go again to the village school; instead he set diligently to watching his little china-doll grandmother; for that was the way she began always to appear in his thoughts. He wondered how it would be to grow old and sit still and have nothing to do. Some people, of course, might like it, but not a person who had once been busy, not a person who had gone "potterin' round at Farmer Hathaway's." His grandmother used to take up her knitting occasionally; but she didn't care for knitting; it cramped her fingers. Sometimes—this the little Squire noticed with a great sinking of his heart—the little grandmother sat at the western window and cried softly to herself.

One day the little Squire kissed the little old grandmother right where the tears were settling on her cheek, and cried out in his impulsive way, "Grandmother, did you use to like to work?"

"Like to work, Charley?" she asked, faintly. And then of a sudden the little grandmother was quivering and crying and laughing all at once, as she told the little Squire about her past usefulness and how she was wont to "fly around the house." "And now," she added, "I've nothing to do, nothing whatever to do, no more than if I wasn't in the world. But it's all right; yes, of course it's all right," she went on; "I'm the Squire's mother, and I'm proud and happy;" and then the poor little grandmother, from something she saw in the little Squire's blue eyes, hid her little, old face in her little, old, useless hands, and fell to sobbing like a baby.

Ten minutes later the little Squire knocked boldly at his father's study.

When the little Squire, thus bidden, opened the door, he found his mamma idling away the Squire's time to the Squire's infinite satisfaction. The lad walked resolutely to his father's desk, determination in his blue eyes, his lips pressed together. "I've just been with Grandmother," he began; "she isn't happy here. I say, Grandmother ought to be made awfully happy, she's so little and she's so good."

Thereupon the Squire was for rushing off to the back parlor to find out what was the matter, but his wife put her hand on his and bade him ask the little Squire to explain.

"Mother unhappy in my house?" fumed the Squire. "What do you mean, Charley?"

"She's got to have something to do," said the little Squire boldly. She and I have got to take care of parlors or some'n; she musn't sit still all day any longer." Then the lad's bravery deserted him. "It's true, Mother," he sobbed out "my grandmother's treated like she was a china doll, and Ann Elizabeth's grandmother makes the whole house chirpy."

The Squire's mouth and eyes were both open very wide. "Clean the parlors!" he gasped. "Mother wouldn't like that; that's servant's work." Then, as if he might solve the problem in another way, he inquired, anxiously, "Who's Ann Elizabeth?"

The little Squire's mother answered for him, with a faint smile: "She's one of the children down at the little Squire's school."

"We'd just dust," said the little Squire, perseveringly; "I'd dust the piano legs while Grandmother dusts the chairs. Sally never half dusts, anyway. And Grandmother and I could have a flower bed back of the parlor windows; that wouldn't be servant's work, Father." The little Squire almost stuttered in his eagerness, while the big Squire's amazement grew and grew.

But the lad's mother had her arms about him. "The little Squire may be right," she said, softly; "we must let him do what he can to make Grandmother happy."

It was a happy day for the little, old grandmother when, enveloped in a white apron, she dusted the center-table in the front parlor. The little Squire sat under the piano feasting his eyes upon her before he vigorously dusted the legs. And that flower bed under the back windows; why, from the very beginning it brought the laughter into Grandmother's little wrinkled face.

The little Squire entered his school very gravely one morning toward the close of the third term. It almost seemed as if he had been neglecting his duty; he hadn't been near there for over four weeks. The common little girl hung down her head when she saw him. The little Squire had never told of her, and she felt ashamed and repentant. The schoolmaster smiled in hearty welcome.

"I'd like to hear the spelling class, Mr. Finch, if you don't mind," said the little Squire; and the schoolmaster smiled again and held out the book.

"I'm going to skip about," said the little Squire.

It was a long time before the little Squire selected a place in the spelling book. Then he looked at Ann Elizabeth who stood at the head.

"Boll!" he said.

"B-o-w-l," answered Ann Elizabeth, in a low voice.

"There are two ways of spelling that word," said the Squire, looking far away over Ann Elizabeth's meek head. "I didn't know it the other time; this word is spelled the other way, but both ways are right. If I had known I wouldn't have made Ann Elizabeth go down."

Then the little Squire's eyes fell on Ann Elizabeth, abject and miserable. He saw the flaxen head bowed way down over the bib with the funny little apron. He knew that Ann Elizabeth was just as sorry as she could be.

But, somehow, the little Squire was just as glad as he could be. "Ann Elizabeth," said he in a friendly fashion, "you ought to see my grandmother and me dusting the parlor furniture; you ought to see us! And we've started a flower bed; we're going to have every kind of flower. You must come up and see it sometimes."

Then, to the amazement of the spelling class, the little Squire held out his aristocratic hand to the common little girl, as if she were a great lady or somebody whom he respected very much, and Ann Elizabeth took it and laughed bashfully.

Mr. Enoch Finch looked on affectionately from his seat at the teacher's desk down in the little Squire's school.

OURSELVES AND NEIGHBORS.

HAPPENINGS IN FRANKLIN AND ADJOINING COUNTIES.

Gleaned From Our Exchanges—The News of the Cumberland Valley and Southern Pennsylvania, With a Few From Beyond Mason & Dixon's.

Samuel G. Long, of Antrim township, recently hauled in one load with four horses 2,244 feet of lumber from the Snively tract of timber land which weighed

The Franklin Review.

H. H. WOODAL,
Editor and Publisher.

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THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1896

WE THIS week give up most of the space in the pages of the REVIEW to accounts of the Thirtieth Annual Encampment of the Department of Pennsylvania G. A. R. No apology is needed for this. The return of the "Boys in Blue" was the most important event in the history of Chambersburg since the days of '61 to '65. The hospitable people of Chambersburg welcomed them with open arms and made their stay in the town a pleasant one. Bright skies and glorious weather favored all the sessions of the encampment and the magnificent parade of yesterday will for many years be remembered here. The REVIEW presents the most hearty greeting to the visiting veterans and wishes them a safe return to their homes, carrying with them the pleasantest recollections of their second visit to Chambersburg after an absence of a generation.

THE CLOSING days of May were marked by two of the most remarkable calamities of the century. In St. Louis on Wednesday last, as told of in last week's REVIEW, five hundred people lost their lives in a horrible tornado which also destroyed twenty millions of dollars worth of property and set the whole country in mourning for the people in the stricken city. Across the sea, two days later, there was a most horrible calamity in Moscow where more than a million of people had gathered to witness the coronation of Czar, Nicholas II. During the great free feast given by the Czar to whoever desired to partake, there was a panic about the tables, erected on the plains of Hodynsky, near the city, and in the stampede which followed 1,138 people were trampled to death. The dead were nearly all from the poorer classes and the bodies were buried mostly in trenches on the plain where the peasants had lost their lives. It is to be hoped that the rest of the year will not be marked by any more such calamities.

RETIREMENT OF COLONEL GORDON.

Thirty Years of Gallant Service In the War of the Rebellion and on the Frontier.

Col. D. S. Gordon, Sixth Cavalry Commander of Fort Myer, was placed on the retired list of the army, Saturday, May 23, having reached the age limit.

Col. Gordon took formal leave of his command in a general order issued from regimental headquarters under date of May 23, which reads as follows:

By operation of law, the undersigned hereby relinquishes command of the regiment and post. In so doing, he desires to express to the officers of the regiment, and particularly to Lieut. Wilcox, Regimental and Post Adjutant, and Lieut. Cruse, Regimental and Post Quartermaster and A. C. S., his appreciation of the manner in which their duties have been performed and their efforts to promote the discipline and efficiency of the regiment.

It is with heartfelt regret that the necessities of the service compel him to sever the social as well as official relations which he has so much enjoyed since assuming command nearly four years ago.

In thus severing his connection with the officers and enlisted men of the regiment, the commander assures them that it is with sincere pride and satisfaction he can turn over to his successors an organization that bears such a creditable record for zeal, discipline and other soldierly qualities, and particularly the squadron at Fort Myer, Va., which he is proud to command, and believes has no equal in the service; as an evidence, out of 300 men present, not one of them in the guard-house.

The gallant services rendered by this regiment during the war, on the plains and in the late riots in Chicago is sufficient evidence that it will ever maintain its proud name in the future. The regimental commander further deeply regrets that the exigencies of the service left the organizations so scattered that it had been his misfortune not to have met some of the officers belonging to it, but begs the officers and men of the regiment to accept his hearty good wishes for their prosperity, welfare and happiness.

D. S. GORDON,
Colonel Sixth Cavalry Commanding.

Col. Gordon is a native of Waynesboro, this county, and his many friends here are proud of the record he has so justly earned in the service of his country. He will be retired with rank and pay of Brigadier-General. When the war broke out he was living in Leavenworth, Kansas. He joined a company organized for the defense of Washington by Senator James H. Lane, of Kansas, and was elected First Sergeant. The company numbered about 150 men. As First Sergeant of said company he was assigned to duty in the executive mansion for the protection of the White House and President Lincoln.

The company was quartered in the east room, the most luxurious quarters which the American soldiers ever enjoyed.

At the battle of Bull Run, Gordon, who had been promoted to be a second lieutenant, second dragoons, had his horse shot under him, which led to his capture, and he spent thirteen months in rebel prisons. After his exchange he rejoined his regiment and fought at Fredericksburg.

From this time on he served with his regiment during the entire war, and was engaged in many bloody conflicts. For the Gettysburg campaign he was brevetted Major for gallant and meritorious services.

At the close of the war his regiment was ordered to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and reported to General Dodge, United States Volunteers, for duty, and, although only a captain, he had the pleasure of commanding it off and on for two years during the rebellion. In October, 1866, his troop, D, Second Cavalry, was ordered to Fort Lyons, Col. From thence his command went to Fort Laramie, Wyoming, and immediately after the massacre of Lieutenant Fetterman, was ordered to Fort Phil Kearney, where his troop remained until 1868, since which time he has served at Fort D. A. Russell, Fort Stambough, Bridger, Douglass, Steele, Sanders, Custer, Ellis and many other noted frontier posts. In 1879 he received his promotion as major of the second cavalry, and was ordered with it to Omaha during the riots there in 1877.

It is safe to assert that there is scarcely a stream of water on the east slope of the Rockies from the Arkansas river to the forty-ninth parallel, that he has not camped on while fighting the various tribes of Indians, protecting settlers, and performing escort duty from Mexico to the British line. No officer has a better record (few as good) or greater reason to be proud of his frontier service.

Col. Gordon's retirement is followed by the promotion of Lieut. Col. Sumner, of the sixth, to the grade of colonel, and he will succeed to the command of Fort Myer.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

Items of Interest About Your and Our Friends and Those Whom We All Know.

Captain W. H. H. Mackey, commander of Housum post, Chambersburg, was this morning elected Senior Vice Commander of the department by a majority of 270 votes.

W. M. Fleagle and Geo. W. Geyer, of Stenger, were business visitors to Chambersburg Friday.

M. A. Floutt, S. E. Parsons and little son Alvey, were pleasant callers at the REVIEW office Saturday.

Mrs. John F. Heeter, after spending several weeks with her daughter Mrs. A. H. Carbaugh, North Main street, has returned to her home at Metal.

J. M. Murdock, a well-known lumber dealer, and Frank H. Roberts of the First National Bank, Johnstown, are the guests of H. C. White, South Second street. They made the trip on bicycles, leaving home Monday forenoon.

D. P. Sanders, the motor inventor, left Monday for York where he will manufacture his motor with the Keystone farm machine works. He shipped Monday, the motor he built at the Taylor works and will begin the construction of other machines immediately.

Mrs. Hostetter, past president of the Ladies' G. A. R. circle of Newport, is the guest of Mrs. Simon Etchberger.

Capt. W. D. Stauffer and wife, Lancaster, are visiting the family of Hon. W. Rush Gillan.

Misses Mary and Alice Sierer have returned from a trip of several months to Pittsburg.

Adam Lohman has so far recovered from his severe illness as to take a daily carriage ride.

Miss Anna Eyster, Philadelphia, is spending a week with her grandmother, Mrs. Charlotte Eyster, South Second street.

Thos. McKelvey, wife and son Edward of Metal, were very pleasant business callers at the REVIEW office yesterday.

S. S. Campbell, the popular blacksmith of Markes, was a pleasant business caller at the REVIEW office yesterday.

The ladies of Thomas M. Carnegie corps No. 38 of Homestead and of Marchand corps No. 64 of Irwin, Pa., are the guests of Mrs. Peter McFerren, No. 138 North Federal street and are much pleased with the kind and courteous attentions shown them by Mrs. McFerren.

Editor Bowman of the Everett Republican came to town for the encampment and was a pleasant caller at the REVIEW office yesterday.

J. C. Hamilton, McKinney, was an agreeable caller at the REVIEW office this morning and advanced his subscription to '97.

SABBATH SCHOOL WORKERS.

The Northern District Meeting at Keefer's—The Program Disposed of and the Proceedings of the Two Day's Sessions.

The Sunday schools of the northern district of Franklin county, met in Zion's church at Keefer's, May 26 at 2 p. m. and continued until Wednesday night.

The address of welcome was by Rev. L. T. Snyder.

The response was by the president, J. V. B. Ledy.

The first topic, "Sunday School Conventions, for what are they?" was introduced by the Rev. S. S. Wylie. They are: 1st, for promoting the interest of Sunday school work, organization necessary; benefit of social influence, united effort.

Dr. J. C. Kephart, field secretary of State Sabbath School Association, made some appropriate remarks on the question.

Tuesday evening Rev. J. W. Paris read a very able paper on "The perils of the young"—1st. The choice of a course to be pursued. 2d, May be found in the associates in life, improper amusements, etc.

The next topic—"Preparing the lesson, How and Why?" was very profitably discussed by Dr. J. C. Kephart. Why—Because of the Book we teach; should be thoroughly acquainted with the Bible, because of the character of those taught immortal souls. How—devoutly, under the leading of the spirit. When you teach use the Bible and leave the lesson leaves at home.

S. Kinsley read a paper Wednesday morning on "The relation of parents to the Sunday school." Two or three points of which were criticized by members of the convention. The position taken by the paper was endorsed and sustained by the seretary who made some very timely remarks on the subject. Dr. Kephart addressed the convention in reference to the relation of the state and international association, and the Sunday school work in general.

The topic—"The best method of teaching in the primary department," was introduced by Rev. S. S. Wylie. He said the teaching should be in harmony with the character of those taught. The teaching of this department is best done by Christian women. It should be separate from the main school. Mrs. Miley, Lebanon, made some very appropriate remarks on primary work.

Wednesday afternoon an interesting children's meeting was addressed by B. L. Maurer, Chambersburg, who talked about the Babe Christ, who came to save sinners, and by S. W. Clippinger, who entertained the children for a short time.

The topic, "Does the Sunday school prepare the child for worship in the preaching service?" was discussed by Prof. P. M. Shoemaker, S. Weirich, S. W. Clippinger, Rev. S. S. Wylie and Rev. S. W. Parris.

These officers were elected for the coming year: President, Rev. H. N. Bassler; vice president, D. M. Ayer; secretary, Samuel Kinsley; treasurer, L. Weirich; executive committee, J. Bossler, Robert Hamilton and James Ledy, in connection with the president and secretary.

A number of verbal reports of Sunday school were made by superintendents and delegates (some of whom were ladies) which was an interesting feature of the convention.

Wednesday evening the last topic, "Large things for Christ in our Sunday school work" was discussed by Rev. H. N. Bassler. He said the greatest thing we can do for Christ is to train souls for eternity. S. M. Clippinger spoke and Rev. L. T. Snyder spoke at considerable length on the subject and Mr. Croft and M. A. Keefer.

The committee on resolutions reported a number of appropriate resolutions, one of which was the following:

In view of the alarming increase of intemperence, we recognize the importance for more unified effort of all christian forces to destroy this great curse and enemy of our race.

A vote of thanks was extended the good people of Keefer's for the kindness and hospitality manifested in entertaining the members of the convention and others who were in attendance and to the choir for the excellent music rendered, also to the floral committee for the artistic manner in which the church was decorated.

A resolution was offered by S. W. Clippinger that two delegates be appointed to answer a call to meet at a time and place to be selected for the purpose of unifying efforts in the temperance work. The chair appointed Leander Weirich and D. M. Ayer.

MEMORIAL DAY.

The Honored Dead Remembered By a Succeeding Generation—How the Day Was Observed In Chambersburg and Elsewhere.

Surely none can say that as the years roll by the rising generations fail to show respect and love for the honored dead who gave up their life for their country. As each Memorial day rolls around the celebration of the day seems to grow in solemnity and in the care of its observance. Saturday last was marked by an observance in Chambersburg and other parts of the county which was a great credit to our people. The young joined with the old in the exercises and the celebrations all over the county were largely attended.

Details from Housum Post visited the graveyards in the town on Saturday morning and placed flowers on the graves of their comrades.

In the afternoon the graves in Cedar Grove cemetery were decorated. At 2 o'clock the drum corps, Co. C, N. G. P., Capt. Lautenslager in command; Housum post, 90 men, and 40 school children carrying flowers marched from the post hall to the cemetery. At the grave of Col. P. B. Housum the Memorial day services were conducted, there was the usual discharge of guns by Co. C and the comrades scattered through the cemetery to place bouquets upon the soldiers' graves.

The line of procession was re-formed and marched back to the court-house where Hon. John Stewart delivered a most impressive oration. He said in part:

"We celebrate the death of spring by a strange custom. Throughout the whole of the northland, wherever there is a God's acre, in every city, town and hamlet floral offerings are today placed upon certain graves. Whatever we do to the dead is solemn but this custom is strange. We might ask ourselves why these graves are singled out. Here is one just freshly made, another on which the flowers themselves are springing, and here is one upon which the lichen and the moss have almost obscured the name. The inhabitants of these graves were of no single kindred, they were not even of one nationality. They died not at one time. One left your ranks only last month, another a year ago, while another fell in the ranks with his garments soaked in blood. These graves are decorated because the occupants had a common love for the preservation of the Union."

Judge Stewart then turned the attention of his audience to the history of the Union. It is something of which philosophers had talked and poets dreamed but it was the first practical experiment. It was a holy experiment, as William Penn called it, made for the common people. "One hundred years ago your and my ancestors had no rights in the most enlightened country in the world, Great Britain. So little was a common man regarded that there were 250 offences which were capital ones. This is to be an experiment of government of the people, by the people and for the people.

"Without wishing to open any old wounds or to cause irritation, honesty to facts compels me to say that the sin of the south was its failure to realize the importance of union. * * The lesson to be derived is the importance of the Union and the rising generation should see and feel this and make it an object and aim to perpetuate that which the men of thirty years ago strove so hard to win."

ST. THOMAS.

Never since the institution of Elder Post, No. 578, did that organization have such delightful weather, as Saturday, to place flags and flowers over the graves of those of their fallen comrades. At 1.30 the Post, C. M. Ricker, commander, Geo. W. Croft, chief marshal, formed in the public square, with the St. Thomas band and drum corps alternately playing patriotic airs. The different orders formed as follows: Saint Thomas lodge, No. 950, I. O. O. F., Council No. 287, American Mechanics, and Castle No. 309, Knights of the Golden Eagle, Captain H. R. Reed. Little boys and girls dressed in white, bearing flags and representing the states of our united country, with Miss Eva Byers as the goddess of liberty, rode upon the band wagon which was followed by a float bearing the memorial flowers.

The surviving veterans, in the different cemeteries which the long procession visited, placed a garland upon each grassy, mound, at the same time saying the passing words of eulogy which are found in the poetic language of the ritual of the grand army of the republic. Upon the return to the diamond a hollow square was formed by all the different orders and in the presence of a large crowd of witnesses the boys and girls representing the states, who had been carefully drilled in the tactics of the latest manual by Miss Minta K. Zentmyer, went through many difficult evolutions, and bearing flags they seemed in keeping with the military pride of St. Thomas, and the perpetuators of the free flag they bore. Next in order was vocal and instrumental music by the Zentmyer orchestra with Miss Minta K. Zentmyer as organist and Prof. Joseph Kisse cornetist. As the great crowd surged toward the speakers' stand sweet toned notes of horn and violin blended with voices in patriotic songs, after which Rev. Herbert Alleman of Trinity Lutheran church, Chambersburg, was introduced, who, while he said he knew nothing of the heroic deeds of the grand army except by tradition, proceeded at once with fine expression and elegant diction to deliver a splendid eulogy from which it was judged the speaker who is a young man, knew much of the story of heroism and had a fitting way to apply it as a beautiful tribute upon this occasion. Charles Walter, Esq., made a most fitting and patriotic address, which concluded the ceremonies of the day.

SCOTLAND.

Saturday morning dawned cloudy and threatened rain but before 10 o'clock the bright sun appeared, and the day was cool and pleasant.

By 11 o'clock Stevens Post, Fayetteville, accompanied by a band of music entered the town from Greenvillage where it had strewn the graves of fallen comrades with flowers. A citizens' committee escorted the post and its friends to homes where they were entertained by the people of the town. Promptly at 1 p. m., at the call of the bugle the veterans were again called into ranks, and preparations were made for hoisting to the breeze, for the fiast time, the new flag from the 80 feet pole recently erected by the old soldiers of Greene township.

The largest crowd of citizens ever gathered in the town had assembled in front of the schoolhouse to witness the services. First came the soldiers' orphans' industrial school band of 35 pieces, followed by the entire school of boys and girls, who were accompanied by Gen. Charles L. Young and his corps of assistants. The entire body presented an imposing appearance and many were the expressions of approval from veterans and citizens on the deportment, attainments and discipline of the boys and girls upon this occasion. C. A. Suesserott, Esq., was then introduced and in an address of about 30 minutes, delivered one of the most stirring and interesting speeches ever heard in the town. The soldiers' orphans' industrial school then sang "Star Spangled Banner," followed by the doxology by its band.

The procession then repaired to the graveyards of the town where the memorial services were completed. The occasion was a memorable one and clearly demonstrated the fact that Memorial Day in Greene is yearly growing in interest.

TOWN AND TOWNSHIP.

The Events of the County as Chronicled by "Review" Correspondents—Summary of the Week's News.

STENGER.

George W. Geyer narrowly escaped a serious accident on Tuesday of last week by falling off a wagon load of railroad ties. He was considerably bruised and shaken up and he also narrowly escaped losing a valuable horse; Mr. Geyer and W. M. Fleagle were in the mountain loading ties and while in the act of sharpening a standard the axe flew off the handle and struck the horse in the left hind knee. The horse is getting along very nicely.

Geo. W. Mackey raised his house on Friday last. Everything went along nicely and no one got hurt. A. J. Rosenberry of Roxbury is the carpenter.

J. A. Carbaugh peeled one tree of rock oak bark which had 28 hundred weight of bark on.

The Laurel Run Sunday school will have their Children's day service on Sunday, June 14.

George Rosenberry killed a black snake on last Sunday which measured seven feet and six inches in length.

The postal telegraph company are putting three more wires on the line making seventeen in all.

QUINCY.

Mrs. John Swayne, Shirleysburg, was visiting her daughter, Mrs. John K. Basore, at Quincy last week.

T. H. Stoner, the well-known well-driller, Thursday of last week, struck a strong stream of water while drilling on the farm of H. H. Cook, about one mile west of Quincy. The earth was drilled into to a depth of 168 feet and now, it is said, there is 158 feet of water. This is considered a very strong stream and is just what Mr. Cook has desired for several years, as he had been compelled to drive his stock nearly a mile for water during dry seasons.

Leonard Kauffman, near Fox Hill, and Miss Jennie Wiles, Altodale, were married Thursday last at Leitersburg.

The real estate of the late Samuel Small, near Altenwald, has been appraised as follows: Home farm, $70 per acre; farm near Scotland, $38 per acre. The total amount of the appraisement was $13,400. Samuel Benedict and Levi D. Horst were the appraisers.

Isaac D. Shockey is able to be about again. He was ill with lung trouble.

A very large crowd of people witnessed the Memorial day exercises in Quincy. Dr. H. Fritz was chief marshal of the parade and John Sanders assistant. The Quincy band furnished excellent music. Rev. J. Adams offered prayer. Rev. M. S. Romig, New Franklin, and James T. Funk, Shady Grove, delivered addresses. The Methodist chapel and Tomstown Sabbath school officers and scholars were present. Their wagons were decorated with evergreens. The arrangements were made by A. H. Lohman, John P. Burns, W. G. Stoops and others. A number of Waynesboro people were present and participated in the exercises. The members of the P. O. S. of A., Quincy, contributed greatly to the occasion.

Sunday, May 24, some person went into the peach orchard of Levi D. Heefner and Charles O. Bonar on the Douglas land at Fox Hill, now owned by Col. James M. Gilmore, Chambersburg. One hundred and forty trees were pulled up and destroyed.

Friday a week ago A. E. Waynant, a sewing machine agent from Waynesboro, was driving in the neighborhood of Altenwald and when near the residence of W. T. Hess he got out of his vehicle to open a gate. After passing the gate and while in the act of closing it the horse started to run. Mr. Waynant quickly followed the runaway and succeeded in overtaking him, but the animal continued running, dragging his driver a considerable distance. Mr. Hess was attracted by the occurrence and when he reached the agent the latter was unconscious, with blood flowing from his mouth, and it was also discovered that two of his front teeth were broken off. The injured man was taken to the home of Mr. Hess where he was given comfort and attention. Afterward Mr. Waynant was taken to his home in Waynesboro where a physician who was summoned said his injuries were not serious.

D. W. T.

The trustees of the Methodist Episcopal church have sold the Frey property to H. E. Demuth for $263 and the Manning property to Haulman, Ledy & Co., for $125. The owners will remove them as soon as possible.

DEATH'S DOINGS.

Those Who Have Passed to the Great Beyond—The Death Record In Franklin County and Elsewhere.

E. J. Small, Esq., one of the best known citizens of the county, dropped dead last night at his home in Funkstown. Mr. Small was about sixty-five years old. He is survived by two sons. His wife died some years ago. He has been justice of the peace for many years and was highly honored in this community.

Philadelphia Markets.

Wednesday, June 3, 1896.

WHEAT.—No. 2 Penna. red, 76c.
CORN.—No. 2 yellow, 35½c.; No. 2 mixed, 34¾c.
OATS.—No. 2 white, 26@26½c.; No. 3 white,—
FEED.—Bran, $11.00@$13.00 per ton.
HAY AND STRAW.—Timothy, choice, $17.00 @17.50; No. 1 mixed clover, 13.00@$13.50; Rye straw, $21.00.
TALLOW.—Prime country, in bbls., 3¾.
FLOUR.—Pennsylvania roller clear, $3.52@ 3.50; straight, $3.40@$3.60 per bbl.; rye flour, $2.50 per barrel.
BUTTER.—Prints, fancy, 16c.; prime, 14@18.
EGGS.—Pennsylvania, fresh, 9½@10c.
POULTRY.—Live fowls, hens, 10@—c; dressed 8@9½c.; dressed turkeys —@—.
POTATOES.—Prime, 20 to 28c. per bushel.

LIVE STOCK.

BEEF CATTLE.—Extra, — —; Good, 4¼@4¾; Medium, 4@4¼; Common, 3½@3¾.
SHEEP.—Extra, 3¾@4; Good, 3¼@3½; Medium, 2¾@3; Common 2@2½; Lambs, 2@6.
HOGS.—Good Western, 5¼@5½; other grades, 5¼@5½.
FAT COWS.—2½@3.
MILCH COWS.—$20@$34.
THIN COWS.—$8@$15.
VEAL CALVES.—3¾@7.

Baltimore Markets.

Wednesday, June 3, 1896.

WHEAT.—No. 2 red, 70; No. 2 steamer red, 67.
CORN.—Southern white 34½; do. yellow, 34½@35.
OATS.—No. 2 white, 25¾@26; No. 3 white, 25@ @25½; ungraded, 24@26.
RYE.—No. 2 nearby, 41@42; western, 43@44.
FEED.—Bran, 12.00@13.50; middlings $10.50@ 12.00.
BUTTER.—Fancy creamery 17@17½; Penn'a. prints, 11; ladle-packed, 12.
EGGS.—Fresh, 9@9½.
POULTRY.—Live fowls, young chickens, 17@ 20; hens, 9@9½; ducks, 8@9; turkeys, —@—; Dressed fowls, chickens, —@—; ducks, —@—; turkeys, —@—.
HAY.—Timothy, $16@17; clover $10@10.50.; mixed, $14@14.50; Rye straw, $19.

CATTLE MARKET.

BEEF CATTLE.—Extra, $4.00@430.; good, $3.75 @4.00; medium, $2.75@3; thin cattle $2@2.37.
HOGS.—Nearby, $4.00@4.25; roughs, $3@3.25.
SHEEP.—Sheep, 2@3¾; lambs, 5@6¼.
MILCH COWS.—Prices ranged from $20@45.

Chambersburg Markets.

CHAMBERSBURG, Thursday, June 4, 1896.

No. 1. Longberry	.68	Butter	14
No. 1. Foltz	.68	Eggs	08
No. 2. of any kind	.66	Lard	05
Oats	.20	Tallow	03
Rye, new	.35	Bacon-hams	10
Corn	.30	Bacon-shoulder	06
Timothy	.70	Bacon-sides	05
Clover seed	3.50	Peaches-pared	05
Timothy hay	11.00	Peaches-unpared	
Onions	.35	Cherries-pitted	07
Potatoes	.25	Dried Apples	02
Vinegar	.10	Beans	$1.25

LEGAL NOTICES.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ASSIGNED ESTATE OF ABRAM L. SMITH AND WIFE.

The undersigned auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Franklin County, to pass upon the exceptions to the first and final account of M. G. Minter, assignee of Abram L. Smith and wife, to restate the account if necessary, and to distribute to and among the persons legally entitled thereto the balance in the hands of the said assignee, will sit for the duties of his appointment on Friday, June 12, 1896, at his office in Chambersburg, Pa., at 10 o'clock A. M., when and where all persons having claims against said estate shall present them or be forever debarred from participating in said fund.

CHARLES WALTER,
Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF CHARLES LANTELME, late of Southampton township, deceased.

The undersigned auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Franklin county, Pa., to pass upon any exceptions that may be filed to the account of Mary E. Lantelme, administratrix of said decedent and make distribution of the balance in her hands to and amongst those legally entitled to receive the same, will sit for the performance of his duties at his office in Chambersburg, Pa., on Tuesday the 9th day of June, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M., when and where all persons having any claims against said estate must appear and prove them or be forever debarred from participating in said fund.

W. RUSH GILLAN,
Auditor.

PRIVATE SALE OF A DESIRABLE COUNTRY HOME, one mile from Fannettsburg. Twenty-eight and a half acres good slate land. Recently limed.

NEW WEATHERBOARD HOUSE, six rooms, built six years ago. Pleasant location. A well of excellent water at the door. Good stable and other buildings. A small orchard. Public road passes; good neighbors; limestone convenient. A beautiful stream near the buildings. Nineteen acres mountain land within a mile of farm. Price moderate.

MRS. ELIZABETH BARCLAY.

CANDIDATES' ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR COMMISSIONER.

M. W. KISECKER.

I announce myself as a candidate for the office of County Commissioner of Franklin county, subject to the rules governing Democratic county conventions. I respectfully ask the support of my party.

M. W. KISECKER,
Greencastle, Pa,

FOR COMMISSIONER.

P. HEEFNER.

I announce myself as a candidate for the office of County Commissioner of Franklin county, subject to the rules governing Democratic county conventions. I respectfully ask the support of my party.

P. HEEFNER,
Chambersburg, Pa,

WALL PAPER, CARPETS and MATTINGS.

I now have my full line of Wall Papers and Decorations in for the Spring trade and can show you the largest assortment and greatest variety of patterns in all the new colorings ever offered in the Cumberland Valley.

Over 25,000 pieces Wall Paper in stock. 6000 pieces new Mica and Gilt Papers selling at 5, 6, 7 and 8c. piece; as handsome as you will find elsewhere at double the price.

3000 pieces very fine Solid Gold Papers reduced from 40, 50 and 60c. piece to 10, 12, 15 and 20c. piece to close out.

5000 pieces Wall Paper at 10, 12 and 15c. piece; as handsome patterns and colorings as you can buy at any price.

2000 pieces Felt Papers in all the new shades, with finest friezes and ceilings to match that we have ever offered.

10,000 pieces of fine Pressed, Velour, Leather, Lacquer, Cartridge, Embossed and Gold Papers at the lowest prices that they have ever sold.

March Bargains IN MATTINGS.

60 rolls (40 yds. each) going at $4.00, $5.00, $6.00, $7.00 and $8.00 per roll. Call and see them before best patterns are sold.

75 Rolls—4500 yds. Tapestry Brussels Carpet.

Bought before the advance in price, going at 50, 55, 60 and 65c., during this month.

50 Rolls—3000 Yards best quality Tapestry Brussels going at 70 and 75c. yard. Same quality goods sold last season at 85, 87½ and 90c.

J. SIERER.
No. 54 South Main St.,
Chambersburg, Pa.

A Good Horse!

If you have a good horse you will want a good Horse Powder to keep him in good condition. For this you should come to us, as ours has an enviable repntation for goodness. Or in case you have a favorite recipe bring it to us, we can fill it as cheap as anybody else, and give you only the best drugs at

Greenawalt's
Drug Store,
On The Diamond.

X RAYS AGAIN!

The Cathode Rays are not needed to see that by your liberal patronage during our great "Fire Sale," nearly our whole stock was disposed of in an incredibly short time. We are therefore enabled to resume business with almost an entire new stock of Dry Goods, Dress Goods and Notions, within a short time after our sacrifice sale. You helped us by buying our damaged goods quickly, saving us both time and further loss. Now we are going to let you reap the benefit we derived in quickly turning our former stock into ready cash, enabling us to take advantage of a market thatw as over stocked, with more bargains in new and seasonable goods than it has ever been our fortune to strike before. But strike it we did, and at just the right time when ready cash went further than we ever knew it to go. As a result of our good buying last week in the cities our pavement has been filled with box upon box this week of these purchases. To show our appreciation of your kindness to us we are going to mark our goods at lower figures and smaller profits than ever was known. We bought very cheap and lots of goods we bought at prices that we cannot buy at again. Nevertheless we are going to give to the people every bargain we got ourselves. The prices will be such that it will make an impression that will last for years to come. We care not for former criticism when we were blamed for selling damaged goods too low and to prove it we are going right into this sale of cut prices and on brand new goods with the supreme confidence that the people appreciate us. We won't mention prices here save one special lot of goods, wide, all wool serges, in the new colorings for spring, that we intend to sell for 20c. This one line of goods will set you thinking; when you see them they will start you talking. 'Tis but a taste of the good things we have—only one among many. An early visit will pay you. Look through our line. We have never shown such a stock before. New goods, new ideas, new prices, all go to mark a new era in our business. And rest assured we will never be satisfied in this new business until we rise to the very top and our store will be talked of more than all the others in the Cumberland Valley.

Yours truly,

W. O. APPENZELLAR,
Dry Goods and Notions, Center of Square,
Chambersburg, Pa.

A ROYAL WELCOME

IS EXTENDED TO EVERYBODY; THRICE WELCOME WELCOME THE VISITING DEFENDERS OF OUR COUNTRY.

WE ARE HEADQUARTERS FOR
G. A. R. SOUVENIRS.

GEO. W. LUDWIG, Jeweler,
On the Diamond,
Chambersburg, Pa.

IMPORTANT TO G. A. R.

All grades of Regulation Suits can be had cheaper then ever heard of at the

Boston Clothing House,
Chambersburg, Pa.

At the same time we will say that never has Clothing, Shoes and everything in Men's and Boys' wear been sold at such unheard of low prices as that house is selling at this season. Call and convince yourself before buying elsewhere.

E. JACOBSON, Prop.

Special Prices.

Men's	F-Kip	Boot,	-	-	now	$1.49		
"	Light	"	"	-	-	"	1.90	were $2.25
Boy's	F-	"	"	-	-	"	1.20	" 1.50
"	"	"	"	-	-	"	1.50	" 2.00
Youth's	"	"	"	-	-	"	1.00	" 1.25

Women's Kangaroo Calf Polish	-	now	$1.25	were	$1.50
" " " Button	-	"	1.25	"	1.50
" Oil Grain Button (best quality)		"	1.25	"	1.50
" " " Polish	"	"	1.25	"	1.50
" A-Calf	"	- -	"	.85	" 1.00

And lots of other goods too numerous to mention, to make room for Spring and Summer goods. Now is the time to take advantage of these popular prices.

61 South Main St.,
Chambersburg, Penn'a.

H. B. GANOE.

DO YOU NEED RRD DAMASK?

We have a Bargain that is worth your earliest atttention. STRICTLY FAST RED, Beautiful Patterns, full width and especially cheap.

HOLLAR & NACE,
Cash Dry Goods and Notions.
55 N. Main St.

ALABASTINE

Takes the place of lime for whitewashing. Just as white and sweet and does not rub off the wall. White, blue, pink, brown, terra cotta, pearl or any other color; makes the wall look like paper. It is a powder, mixes with cold water and does not rub off the wall like lime. It is a splendid disinfectant if powder is sprinkled around and is purifying and sweet smelling. If put in the cracks of the floor it drives away moth. Come and get a color card and directions how to use it in its many forms, we are the agents. All sizes of

WINDOW SCREENS,

Screen doo rs, fly traps water coolers, Gosoline Stoves and splendid Gasoline.

W. H. EYSTER.

SPRING CAPES.

A New Line of Silk for Ladies' Waists.

NEW SPRING DRESS GOODS IN LIGHT NOVELTIES, ALSO A LINE BLACK NOVELTIES AND MOHAIR AT

Pomeroy and Mackey's

The Franklin Review.

THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1896.

THE BOYS IN BLUE

Return to Chambersburg After Thirty Years' Absence.

TRAMP, TRAMP OF THE VETERANS.

The Thirtieth Annual Encampment of the Department of Pennsylvania, G. A. R., in Chambersburg—Thousands of Visitors and a Magnificent Parade—The Story of the week.

A generation has passed and gone since the "Boys in Blue" marched through the streets of Chambersburg in the years from 1861 to 1865. This week many of those who were with us at various times when our beautiful town was the scene of so many events of the war, came back to us to attend the Thirtieth Annual Encampment of the Department of Pennsylvania, G. A. R.

The veterans have been with us three days and the story of their doings during their stay here is told of below.

The first arrivals were on Sunday when Post 51 of Philadelphia, the famous organization known as the "Lambs" came in on a special train from Philadelphia. They were met by a committee from Housum Post and escorted to Camp Taylor. Hundreds of people lined the sidewalks and the small parade cannon carried by the "Lambs" kept up a noisy fire all along the line of march and managed to break a good many panes of glass in residences and stores along Main street. The 150 "Lambs" and a score of members of the "Haws" of No. 226 Marietta, spent Sunday night at Camp Taylor.

Every train on Monday brought crowds of delegates to the encampment and to the meetings of the Woman's Relief Corps and the Ladies of the G. A. R. In all they numbered over 2,000. The business sessions of the womans orders began Tuesday morning and the proceedings are given below.

WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS.

Very different from the usual assemblage in the court-room was the audience gathered there Tuesday morning. The accustomed sombreness of the temple of justice was relieved by "Old Glory" draped above the bench, while every window and door was entwined with bunting showing the national colors. Palms and other potted plants were placed in graceful confusion in the space allotted to the bar and everywhere there was an air of welcome and brightness.

The delegates were as slow in assembling as men usually are in gathering at a convention. An attorney and a court-house official who watched the gathering throng remarked that the delegates were much finer looking than the usual attendants at court but that Judge Stewart and Court Crier Shenafield would hardly be able to keep silence were they sitting in their official positions.

Burgess Orr and Senator Brewer were very prompt in arriving and took seats within the bar while Mrs. Anna W. Wilbur called the delegates to order and presented the speakers. Burgess Orr said that as the official head of the town he was authorized to extend a welcome with all that the word implies, but that as he was not much of an orator he had drafted Senator W. U. Brewer to talk for him and for the town.

Senator Brewer was greeted most cordially, and responded in an address in his usual happy manner which at once made the noble women of the relief corps feel at home in the historic town whose guests they are this week. He told in well chosen words of how much Chambersburg had suffered from 1861 to 1865 and how appropriate it was that the "Boys in Blue" should return here for their thirtieth annual encampment. The senator's references to makers of local history and his eloquent words of welcome and assurances of open hearted hospitality were frequently interrupted with applause.

President Anna M. Wilbur's response was most hearty and sincere. She told in it of an interesting letter she had received during the war from one of her correspondents who gave her an account of the coming "Boys in Blue" up from the South to repel Lee's invasion and how the band played "Ain't I glad I'm out of the Wilderness," when they were coming through Dixie and how the tune changed to "Home, Sweet Home" as they crossed Mason & Dixon's line. Before Burgess Orr and Senator Brewer retired Mrs. Wilbur presented them with the official badges of the order and told them that they were genuine honorary members of the corps, the members on the committee on courtesy escorted the visitors to the door and then the body began the real business of the day.

President Wilbur's address was a comprehensive history of the work of the year, and was warmly received. Mrs. Lindsay then presented to Mrs. Wilbur on behalf of the corps of her department a pendant star surrounded with eight diamonds, from which is suspended the gold recognition pin of the order. Mrs. Speakman also presented to Mrs. Wilbur, from her staff officers and aides, a beautiful opal ring set with diamonds. Mrs. Wilbur responded in a very feeling manner.

After the transaction of some routine business the Pennsylvania Men's Home board announced their meeting and distributed their badges. This meeting took the place of the afternoon session of the department. The reports of officers were then read and the convention adjourned until 9 a. m. yesterday.

Department President Mrs. Ann M. Wilbur, Warren, and her staff of the Woman's relief corps met at Hotel Washington Monday evening and audited the accounts of the society for the year.

The officers of the Women's relief corps are: President, Mrs. Anna M. Wilbur, Warren; senior vice president, Jennie Aldridge, Philadelphia; junior vice president, Susie F. Loomis, Scranton; secretary, Mary A. Speakman, Coatesville; treasurer, Martha Sherman, Kendal Creek; chaplain, Sarah Messmur, Renova. Mrs. Sara A. Shultz, organist, Lock Haven.

LADIES' G. A. R. CIRCLE.

The sessions of the Ladies' G. A. R. Circle were begun Tuesday morning at 9.30 o'clock in the lecture room of the Central Presbyterian church. There was a large attendance. Mrs. Marie T. Ely, president, was in the chair. She called the session to order promptly and began the program in business-like manner.

Burgess Orr was introduced and in a few happy remarks delegated to O. C. Bowers, Esq., the duty of formally welcoming the circle. Mr. Bowers was very eloquent in his address. "The word 'welcome,' he said, in his introductory remarks, "is so common and trite and it fails to express the feelings of our hearts but we can only say to you 'welcome, welcome thrice welcome!' You would always be welcome among us but you are doubly welcome as the representatives of the noble order of which you form a part. You cannot be strangers to us or we to you because we had a share in the same war but our people felt more than their share of the terrible struggle which called the grand army of the republic into existence."

Mr. Bowers then referred to the sufferings of the people on the border. "Beyond what any of you suffered your sisters of the G. A. R. here felt the full fury of the war. Woman's was the heavier burden to bear. Hers was the weary watching by the sick and wounded, the heartache, severest of all pains and toils, with which she awaited the news from the front after the battle." He then went on to say that she had another army to occupy her thoughts, the dead and the living children. In touching manner he recited a portion of Field's "Little Boy Blue" and made a happy application of it. He closed with a most hearty welcome.

Mrs. Ely replied briefly, thanking the Burgess and Mr. Bowers in the name of the circle for all the kindness they had received since their coming to Chambersburg. Everything is most pleasant, the treatment is most cordial and she thanked the people of Chambersburg through their representatives for all this. The circle extended a rising vote of thanks.

The Ladies of the G. A. R., or Ladies' G. A. R. Circle, as it is sometimes called, was organized at West Chester twelve years ago and since that time this noble adjunct of the G. A. R. has spread into nearly every county in Pennsylvania. There are now 99 circles in good standing and the membership reported at the Chambersburg meeting is 5,628. It is particularly strong in Philadelphia and Pittsburg and there has been considerable rivalry between the east and west for control of the organization just as there is often in the G. A. R.

To join a circle one must be a blood relative of one who served in the war, the mother, wife, sister or daughter of a veteran. The only exception to this rule is in the case of volunteer nurses. The order differs from the Woman's Relief Corps in that it is of a beneficial nature, paying sick and death benefits. G. A. R. men can be made honorary members. The first circle organized was composed of colored women and there are now six colored circles in the state, two being in Philadelphia and one in Pittsburg. The order meets every year in conjunction with the department encampments, both state and national. The present meeting will elect delegates to the next national encampment at St. Paul in September. The roster for 1896 gives the following organization:

President, Mrs. Marie F. Ely, Bristol; senior vice president, Mrs. Elmira Scritchfield, Braddock; junior vice president, Mrs. Mary A. Jones, Pittsburg; secretary, Mrs. Annie Meichener, Philadelphia; treasurer, Mrs. Ada L. Shannon, Philadelphia; chaplain, Mrs. Harriet Ward, Phillipsburg; counsellor, Mrs. Julia P. Shad, M. D., Philadelphia; council of administration, Mrs. L. Jones, Altoona; Mrs. Ella M. Sawyer, Philadelphia; Mrs. Amanda Moffit, Pittsburg; printing committee, Mrs. Annie Miechener, Philadelphia; Mrs. Tillie C. Johnson, Bristol; Mrs. C. E. Baker, Honesdale; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Agnes Montreville, Pittsburg; librarian, Mrs. Mary Ledyard, Philadelphia; inspecting officer, Mrs. Josie Slicker, Allegheny.

The lecture room was decorated profusely with the stars and stripes. At each end was a large United States flag. The pillars were wrapped with the colors and the tables draped with bunting and flags.

President Ely called the delegates sharply to order when a Babel of tongues was imminent. She told them that each had but one tongue to attend to and that if she minded it well there would be quiet in the convention.

THE ENCAMPMENT.

The encampment met in Rosedale opera house yesterday morning and after a greeting by Burgess Orr, Commander Cumings and his assistants rapidly dispatched the business before them. All the reports of the department officers were read and approved. They showed that the affairs of the order were in a highly satisfactory condition. The REVIEW next week will give some statistics gathered from the reports.

Judge Alfred Darte, Wilkesbarre, was elected department commander over Col. James B. Denworth, Williamsport, by a vote of 480 to 330 and this settled a contest which has been waged for months. The election took up over three hours and the election took up over three hours and the election of the other officers was postponed until this morning.

The election is still in progress and the official result will be announced late this (Thursday) afternoon. The encampment will adjourn tonight and tomorrow most of the visitors will go to Gettysburg to witness the dedication of the monuments to Generals Meade and Hancock. Last night a campfire was held at which Adjutant General Thomas J. Stewart presided

ELEVENTH CAVALRY REUNION.

The 11th Pennsylvania Cavalry association was called to order in G. A. R. Hall yesterday afternoon by the president, Major A. J. Ackerly, the minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. Then the roll was called by companies the following members answered to their names: Company A, not represented; B, not represented; C, Powell Dishong, John E. Lego; D, H. H. Woodal, W. H. Price, John Keltner, Theophilus Stratton, John S. Hicks, Harry Miller, John F. Peiffer, E. M. Flickinger; E, Levi J. Wolfe, Paul Sheets, J. H. Brown; F, W. B. Porter, Elmer Flack; G, C. C. Hydrick, A. D. Morrow; H, not represented; J, William Reisinger, Elias F. Garman, Daniel M. Moore; K, Wm. Scull, Harry M. Elliott, A. J. Ackerly, J. M. Hughes; L, D. S. Orcutt; M, G. S. Davis.

The present officers were unanimously re-elected. They are A. J. Ackerly, Clark's Green, president; D. S. Orcutt, Pittsburg, secretary and C. C. Heydrick, Johnstown, treasurer. The next meeting will be at Johnstown with the Department Encampment.

Mrs. Huston, sister of Capt. Cook of Co. D, was elected an honorary member of the association. Captain Stephen Tritt of Co. K, was elected historian of the regiment and Mrs. D. S. Orcutt was made an honorary member. Letters of regret were read from Adjutant S. R. Stratton and from Captain Stephen Tritt and the boys then adjourned to take part in the lively fight for Department Commander.

WHAT THE VETERANS SAW.

No town in Pennsylvania contains so many points of interest to veterans as does Chambersburg and it is peculiarly fitting that the encampment should be held here. The delegates who came in early in the week spent many hours strolling about town under the guidance of their comrades of Housum Post and in discussing the points of historic interest which were pointed out to them. There is no quarter of the town that does not have houses and localities closely connected with war times and about which many an interesting tale could be told, Some of these points of interest follow:

The Franklin House was the rendezvous for all the officers encamped in and about the town until July 30, 1864.

Rosedale Seminary, North Main street, where the opera house now stands, was the headquarters of Gen. Patterson before he marched down into Virginia previous to the battle of Bull Run.

It was at the Franklin House that the rebel Generals McCausland and Bradley Johnston stopped on the morning of the burning of Chambersburg.

Several weeks previous to Lee's invasion the Montgomery House was the headquarters of Gen. Jenkins, who occupied the town previous to the advent of Lee's entire army, in June, 1863.

The house at present occupied as a residence by Capt. Mackey, South Main street, was the headquarters of General Couch, who was in command of Department of the Susquehanna, and a General without an army, having only a battery of four guns, a cavalry company in command of Capt. Palmer, who did the scouting, and the Patapsco Guards, an infantry company of Baltimore. The battery of artillery lay just opposite the C. V. depot, where the new nursery is being established.

The old warehouse, which stood on the site of the present Cumberland Valley depot, was occupied by the Patapsco Guards.

It was during Stewart's raid in 1862 that the old shops of the Cumberland Valley railroad, North Second street, were burned by the rebels. At the time General Stewart had his headquarters in the old depot building which occupied the site of the present offices of the company.

The plot of ground that is now Finney's lumber yard was the site of Wunderlich & Nead's old warehouse, also burned by Stewart. That warehouse was used as a storage place for a large amount of ammunition captured from Longstreet after the battle of Antietam. In the same building was a large amount of U. S. commissary and ordnance stores. The Stewart raid, it will be remembered, was made around McClellan after the battle of Antietam.

On this raid Stewart also burned the C. V. R. R. bridge at Scotland. The railroad shops were torn down when Lee occupied the town in 1863.

The public school building on East King, the academy on East Queen, and part of what was then known as the Eyster row of brick buildings on East Washington street, were occupied as hospitals after the battles of Antietam and Gettysburg.

The house now occupied by George H. Wood, corner of Main and German, was used as a hospital for the department under General Couch.

When John Brown invested Chambersburg with his army of one man and a carload of pikes, the warehouse now owned by Coyle & Diehl, North Main street, was used as a storage place for his pikes. He had his headquarters at the home of Mrs. Ritner, on East King street (now occupied by Mrs. John Shuman), where afterwards he was also joined by others of his men previous to his raid on Harper's Ferry.

Where Sierer's shops now stand was the old Lemnos tool works where John Brown had picks and axes made.

Near the centre of the public square was a flag staff erected by the citizens in the early days of the war which was cut down by the rebels. Another was erected in its place after their departure, and it remained until the town was burned in 1864, when it was badly charred and had to be cut down.

There are two bricks in the North wall of the Gilmore house on the south-west corner of Memorial Square which are relics from the ruins of Fort Sumter.

Rooms in the Mansion House, which was on the site of the present White block, Memorial Square, were used for commissary stores for Couch's department, as well as quarters for the officers.

When General Lee leisurely rode into Memorial Square on the morning of the 26th of June, 1863, he stopped within twenty-five feet of the bronze soldier at the Memorial fountain. Here he met Gen. Hill and conferred with him prior to marching on toward that field where his army met with the great repulse which broke the rebellion's backbone—Gettysburg. After a few minutes' conference with General Hill he turned his horse's head toward Gettysburg and with his staff rode in that direction until he came to Messersmith's woods, just one mile east of Memorial Square, where he encamped for several days.

The old Greenawalt building, now occupied by Mrs. Elmira Grove King, about 2 miles West of town, was the headquarters of General McCausland and members of his staff on the night previous to the burning of Chambersburg, July 30, 1864.

It was at Camp McClure, opposite Wilson College, in which General Thomas, then a Colonel of Regular cavalry, had his headquarters. The Philadelphia City Troop were also encamped there.

Camp Slifer was on the Eberly farm, one-eighth mile north of the Baltimore turnpike, and about one-half mile east of the Cumberland Valley railroad. It was the camp of the 7th, 8th and 10th Regiments—three months' men—Cols. Irwin, Meredith and Emory.

The first camp was on the old Fair grounds, one mile west of Chambersburg, on the Pittsburg turnpike.

The camp of the 21st Pennsylvania cavalry was on the old Allen farm, on the bank of Back creek, near Bratten's tavern.

Camp Bitner, about 2½ miles Southwest of town, was where the drafted men were encamped, Col. D. B. McKibben.

The extent of destruction wrought by the burning of the town was as follows: Beginning at the Presbyterian lecture room on the north, the fire swept every building on the west side of Main street, but four, up to Washington street—four squares; from King street on the east side of Main, every building up to Washington—three squares; from the railroad on third street to nearly the top of New England Hill—five squares—on both sides of the street, every building with a few exceptions; also a few buildings over the top of New England Hill; from the Market House down Queen street, both sides, to the Edge Tool Factory, and several buildings on Franklin street; also several buildings on Second street, between Market and Queen. In addition to these other buildings standing away from the line of the fire were destroyed. Among these were the residence of Col. McClure, the barn of J. Eby; and the house of Mr. McIlvaine. The total number of buildings was 537. Of these 266 were residences and places of business, and 271 barns, stables and other outhouses of various kinds.

The losses occasioned by the burning of the town, as ascertained by a commission under an act of the Legislature, were for real estate, $713,294.34; personal property, $915,137.24. Total $1,628,431.58.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The official badge which was worn by the delegates to the encampment and which entitled them to admission to the sessions Wednesday and Thursday was made under the supervision of the local committee appointed by Housum post and is a handsome piece of work. On a bronze bar is a reproduction of the "Fire Memorial" which stands opposite the National Bank of Chambersburg. Around the design of the stone are the words "June, 1896, Chambersburg." From the bar and pin there is suspended by a red ribbon a bronze medallion, nearly the size of a silver dollar. On the face of the medallion is a bust of Department Commander Cumings, surmounted by the words "Department Commander, 1896." On the reverse side is an admirable representation of the memorial fountain, in the diamond. Around the cut of the fountain are the words "Delegate to the 30th Annual Encampment, Department of Pennsylvania, G. A. R." and beneath the cut are the words "Soldiers' memorial." The design is chaste, the representations given are most appropriate, and the workmanship is of the highest order. The department officers congratulated their Chambersburg comrades in the warmest terms and praised the good taste shown. It took 1200 or 1300 badges to fill the requisitions made and the matter of payment for the work is the heaviest expense that Housum post will have to bear. Camrade A. C. McGrath, chairman of the badge committee, and his co-workers, are to be congratulated on the highly satisfactory souvenir they have presented, and the result of their labors is surely highly complimentary to Housum post and to Chambersburg.

Newhall circle, No. 79, is quartered at the home of Mrs. J. A. Bouse.

Cavalry circle has headquarters at Mrs. A. C. McGrath's.

There are four candidates for department president to succeed Mrs. Ely. They are Mrs. Jennie Hayes, Homestead; Mrs. Ada L. Shannon, Philadelphia; Mrs. Lydia J. Smith, Allegheny; Mrs. Elmira Scritchfield, Braddock. The election will be held this afternoon.

Hon. Wm. Hutchison, wife and daughter, Salem, Ohio, are being entertained by the former's aunt, Mrs. A. C. McGrath.

Housum Post, No. 309, which has charge of the arrangements for the encampment, was organized in 1883 and now has a membership of 175 veterans. Its membership is very active and no post in the state ranks higher in its devotion to the principles of the order or in its relief work.

Col. Elder post, No. 578, St. Thomas, arrived Tuesday evening and encamped in the northeast corner of Camp Taylor.

Comrade William H. Logue, Philadelphia and Mrs. Logue are the guests of A. L. Crider, West Market street. Mr. Logue is a member of Anna M. Ross post, No. 94, Philadelphia, and Ross post is the only one in Philadelphia that is named for a woman. Mrs. Logue is president of Lieut. E. W. Gray circle, No. 168, Philadelphia. He enlisted March 11, 1864, when only 14 years old, in the U. S. marine corps as a fifer and was in the regular service until February 12, 1871. He was through the fights at Fort Fisher, the capture of Wilmington and the James River campaign. Comrade Logue is minus his right arm but the member was not lost in the service as it was severed in a saw mill accident, after the lad had gone through a seven years' service, a rather unfortunate event after a most creditable army career.

Private and Mrs. Joseph G. Klinefelter, Pittsburg, are the guests of Mrs. Shryock, North Main street. Comrade Klinefelter was a member of Knap's Pennsylvania battery, and Mrs. Klinefelter is president of Ellsworth Circle, No. 42.

Mrs. Samuel Warden and Mrs. M. E. Woods of A. A. Humphrey Circle No. 36, Millville, Allegheny county, are the guests of Mrs. Shryock, North Main street.

Captain George W. Skinner, U. S. Pension Agent at Pittsburg, who was in town this week for the encampment, will spend next week in Fulton county and then go to Harrisburg to meet the soldiers' orphans' commission in their tour of the state examining the various schools under their charge. The commission will be at the Scotland school on Wednesday, June 17.

The 158th Regt. Pa. Vol. held a reunion in Housum Post Hall yesterday morning. There were present 109 members. The old officers were re-elected. They consist of Major M. G. Hale, Shippensburg, president; D. M. Sheller, secretary, and Peter Heefner, treasurer. Eight deaths in the regiment were reported during the past year. The next reunion will be held in Carlisle the last Wednesday in May, 1897.

The Woman's relief corps election resulted as follows: President, Mrs. Fanny Boyden, of Susquehanna; vice president, Mrs. Elizabeth Ewing, of Phoenixville; junior vice president, Mrs. Frances E. Bricker, of Beaver Falls.

Johnstown was selected without opposition as the next place of meeting of the encampment in 1897.

Mrs. Ada L. Shannon, Philadelphia, was elected president of the Ladies of the G. A. R.

The order of parade was:

Chief of Police Swisher and force.
Chief Marshal Jno. C. Gerbig.
Aides.
Citizens' band.
Department Commander Cumings and department officers.
Department Flag.

400 delegates representing various posts in Pennsylvania to state encampment.
Two state department flags.
Scotland Soldiers' Orphans' Industrial School band.
Boys of Scotland Industrial school, 100 in ranks.
Post 1, Philadelphia, followed by representatives from two hundred posts in the state.
Lambs, Philadelphia, Harry F. Glass, commander 100 men in ranks.
A. T. H. & L. band, Waynesboro.
Corporal Rihl post, 438, Greencastle, Dr. F. A. Bushey, commander, 60 men.
Col. J. G. Elder post, 578, St. Thomas, Cyrus Ricker commander, 60 men and drum corps.
Pomeroy post, No. 295, Roxbury, 30 men in ranks.
Crawford bicycle works band, Hagerstown.
Mansfield camp, Sons of Veterans, No. 2, Hagerstown.
Reno post 201, Hagerstown, Jno. L. Cost commander, 30 men.
Hawks and Doves, Marietta, Wm. H. Child post, 226, 30 men, with cannon.
Lieut. Josiah White post, 45, Phoenixville, Christian Carmock commander, 50 men.
Genl. Welsh post, 118, Columbia, A. R. Houghenholder commander, 30 men.
Major Jenkins post, 99, Hanover, S. A. Ziegler commander, 15 men.
Singer cornet band, Mechanicsburg.
Zinn post, 415, Mechanicsburg, James C. Reeser commander, 100 men.
Collwell post, 23, Carlisle, 50 men.
Post 140, Carlisle, Noah Pinckney commander, 15 men.
Keystone cornet band, Newville.
C. I. Chambers post, 371, Capt. W. W. Sharpe commander, 40 men.
Post 58, Harrisburg, 64 men.
Capt. Jas. P. McCullough post, 497, Mercersburg, N. W. Kuhn commander, 40 men.
King post, 395, McConnellsburg, 20 men.
Capt. Robt. F. Elliott post, 536, Spring Run, John D. Crouse commander, 30 men.
Fayetteville band.
Stevens post, 317, Fayetteville, John M. Kohler commander, 50 men.
Waynesboro cornet band.
Capt. J. H. Walker post, 287, Waynesboro, Harry Rider commander, 50 men.
Housum post drum corps.
Housum post, 309, F. W. Day commander, 150 men.
50 unassigned men.

A RECORD TO BE PROUD OF.

Sketch of the 77th Regiment Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers—Many Franklin and Fulton County Boys in the Ranks.

It has been said that if any man would write the events in his life truthfully, holding nothing back, the result would prove a book of absorbing interest. The same is true of the history of the battalions that made the great armies that preserved the Union. These great armies were composed of corps, divisions, brigades and regiments whose services, duties and experiences were so dissimilar that if a faithful record of each were made, it would furnish endless material to the historian, biographer, novelist and true patriot.

There were regiments that endured more; suffered more; lost a greater proportion in battle then the Seventy-seventh, and regiments that suffered and endured much less. But history shows that in no instance did the regiment fail to perform its whole duty. There is not one instance where it fell short of accomplishing all that was expected of it, while the records disclose to the careful investigator, numerous instances where the regiment was complimented for bravery and the exceptional manner in which it acquitted itself in emergencies.

It is faint praise to say that the records show that the Seventy-seventh occupies a prominent place among those regiments which rendered the most signal service throughout the war for the preservation of the Union.

When Abraham Lincoln called for men to fight for the Union "For three years or during the war," Frederick S. Stumbaugh, a lawyer, citizen of Chambersburg, Pa., was authorized to recruit a regiment to be composed of eight companies of infantry and an artillery company—the only formation of its kind in the state.

The authority was received from the War Department August 1st, 1861. Col. Stumbaugh immediately set about recruiting his regiment. A camp of rendezvous was established at Chambersburg where he soon filled up a company and gathered the nucleus of several others. Afterward he removed to Pittsburg. Here the regiment speedily filled up to the minimum in all the companies while some approached the maximum number.

The records show that Lawrence, Lancaster, Huntington, Blair, Franklin, Fulton, Luzerne, Beaver and Allegheny counties contributed the men that filled the ranks of the 77th.

The artillery company was recruited chiefly at Erie by Capt. Muellerand, was subsequently strengthened by recruits under Capt. Peter B. Housum of Chambersburg. The connection of the battery was brief; it was detached in the early part of 1862 when efforts were made to complete the regimental formation in harmony with the rules governing battalions.

The regimental organization was perfected in Pittsburg October 13, when Fred S. Stumbaugh was elected Colonel, Peter B. Housum, Lieutenant Colonel and Stephen N. Bradford, Major.

Company "B" composed exclusively of residents of Pittsburg and vicinity and residents of West Newton joined the regiment just before the organization, contributing directly to that result. The 77th, 78th and 79th regiments composed Gen. Negley's Brigade. The War Department designed this brigade to operate in the Southwest.

The brigade received their colors from the Governor's own hand on the 17th of October in the presence of a vast concourse of the citizens of Pittsburg and Allegheny who assembled on the "Commons" (now the parks) in Allegheny.

The 78th was commanded by Col. Sirwell; the 79th by Col. Hambright. Upon the 18th the brigade embarked for Louisville upon a fleet composed of six steamboats, namely, Sir William Wallace, Clara Poe, J. W. Hailman, Argonaut, Moderator and Silver Wave. (The last mentioned, by the way, has become historical; it was the Silver Wave that was selected to carry the cannon from the Allegheny Arsenal to the South when Floyd, Secretary of War under Buchanan, was depleting the arsenals of cannon, small arms and ammunition. The citizens of Pittsburg rose en masse and prevented the secretary from carrying out his plans in this instance.)

The brigade reached Louisville on the 21st. The Confederates under General Simon Bolivar Buckner, had made demonstrations against Louisville, whose citizens were glad to see the Boys in Blue. Although sentiment in Louisville and throughout Kentucky was divided, the great majority of the citizens of Louisville did not desire the success of Buckner's forces, who withdrew from Muldraugh's hill upon learning of the approach of Negley's brigade.

The brigade was transported to a camp about 50 miles from Louisville by rail; the only time it was transported any considerable distance in that manner; it was fated to tramp the remainder of its long service. The records show that the 77th marched altogether 3,682 miles. This calculation takes no account of the many miles traveled on picket duty.

General Anderson of Fort Sumter fame, was in command of the Union forces. His broken health rendered a successor necessary, to General William Tecumseh Sherman was entrusted the task of nucleizing and disciplining the raw recruits. Under his directions brigades were reorganized. The 77th Pa. was placed under the command of Gen. Thos. J. Woods who had charge of the Fifth brigade of the Second division of the Army of the Ohio. Subsequently the Fifth brigade was known as the Second Brigade of the Second Division of the Army of the Cumberland.

In the early part of Gen. Buell's services, or rather when Army Corps were made, Buell's army constituted the 20th Army Corps; subsequently the division, (which was under the command of Gen. Alex. McDowell McCook), corps commander, it was known as the Fourth Corps which was commanded by Gen. George H. Thomas, "The Rock of Chickamauga."

The Fifth brigade was composed of the 77th Pa., 29th and 30th Indiana and 34th Illinois. Together these regiments participated in the campaigns fought in the Southwest. Upon its flag is inscribed the battles of Shiloh, Corinth, Fern Creek, Claysville, Perrysville, Lawrenceburg, LaVerne, Murfreesborough, Stone River, Liberty Gap, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Tunnel Hill, Ressacca, Kensington, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, Smyrna Camp, Chatta Hootchie River, Peach Tree, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Lovejoy, Franklin, Nashville.

The 77th made the last charge at Shiloh and was complimented in special orders for the manner in which it discharged its duty on that, the first occasion offered to test its qualities. General Sherman paid the regiment a marked compliment upon the evening of the second day's fight.

When Gen. Rosecrans was preparing for his second advance upon the forces under Gen. Bragg, reviewing the brigade at Murfreesboro, he paused in front of the 77th Pa. Addressing its Colonel, he said: "I see that your regiment is all right. Give my compliments to the boys and tell them that I say it is the banner regiment; at Stone River they never broke their ranks."

At the close of the war the 77th was sent to Texas. The duties were arduous; much sickness and suffering resulted; death made serious inroads in the ranks. Finally on the sixth day of December, 1865, the regiment was mustered out of service at Victoria; the regiment was paid in Philadelphia on the 16th of January, being the last, save one, of all the Pennsylvania regiments in the field, but to the 77th belongs the credit of having served continuously longer than any other Pennsylvania regiment in the war.

In January, 1865, when the regiment had served three years, and the government called upon the men who had served it faithfully, to re-enlist, the greater portion of the men assented. The regiment was greatly reduced. In March, 1865, it was re-enforced by five new companies; viz., Company "D," Capt. James Shaw; Company "E," Capt. S. J. Brauff; Company "F," Capt. Daniel Shock; Company H," Capt. Paul F. Rohrbacher. Companies "E" and "D" were recruited in Pittsburg; Company "F" in Blair county and Company "H" in Beaver and Lawrence counties.

The 77th was the first regiment in Western Pennsylvania. I am not sure that it was not the first in the state that had a reunion. There were company reunions—no regimental reunion was held until the 77th set the example. An example that has become quite common. The first reunion was held in Lafayette Hall, "The cradle of the Republican Party." It was one of the largest and proved the most successful in every way. The date of the first reunion has escaped my memory. Since reunions were held at Chambersburg, September, 6, 1869; Harrisburg, October 6, 1870; Lancaster, September 21, 1871; Pittsburg, November 15, 1872; Pittsburg, October 6, 1884, and in Pittsburg, October 1, 1889. The last reunion was held in Pittsburg, September 13, 1894, at which time Captain George W. Skinner was elected President of the Seventy-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteer Association. Captain Henry S. Wishart of Harrisonville, Fulton county, and Capt. John W. Krepps of Allegheny City, were elected vice presidents; W. J. Prentice, Pittsburg, treasurer; Campbell Stanton, secretary, and David Lowry, Pittsburg, historian.

In submitting this brief sketch of the Seventy-seventh, the writer must plead inability to place his hands upon data which is indispensable to anything approaching a complete record of the services rendered by the regiment. Two diaries are in existence containing sufficent material to make a small volume; neither of these are available at this writing but it is known that they are in trustworthy hands.

I cannot resist the temptation, however, before closing this meagre sketch of the Seventy-seventh, of recalling an incident in the experience of the regiment which illustrates the sentiments that animated the men.

While the volunteers were in the field risking their all for the preservation of the Union, and thousands of wives and children had to be provided for, while the loyal portion of the public were straining every effort in the task of feeding the needy, clothing the children whose natural protectors were in the ranks, and succoring the sick and wounded—some one suggested it would be a good thing to arrange matters so that a soldier's wife or family could receive so much of his pay at home without waiting until the men would be paid and time lost sending it home, to say nothing of the risk.

What were termed "Allotment" rolls were prepared; the men indicated on the rolls how much should be paid the folks at home, reserving such amount as they deemed necessary for their own use. Four months pay were due when the first "Allotment" rolls were submitted to the 77th. The proportion sent home by one company will serve to show how the proposition was received.

The company was entitled to $4,992 pay for 70 men and three officers. Remember the men had received nothing for four months. The officers had to purchase all they ate, yet the company sent home, or "Allotted" to their families $3,880 out of $4,992, reserving $1,112—less than a fourth of the total. Many of the men did not keep a dollar for their own use.

Search the records of all the wars, ancient or modern; nowhere else upon the page of history will be found such evidences of faithfulness and love for wives and children, brothers and sisters and parents and unfaltering patriotism as is furnished by these figures.

DIED.

IRVING.—On May 25, 1896, Elizabeth R., wife of the late Colonel Irving of Mechanicsburg, died at her home in Philadelphia, aged 76 years. She is survived by six daughters, five sons and ten brothers.

G. A. R.

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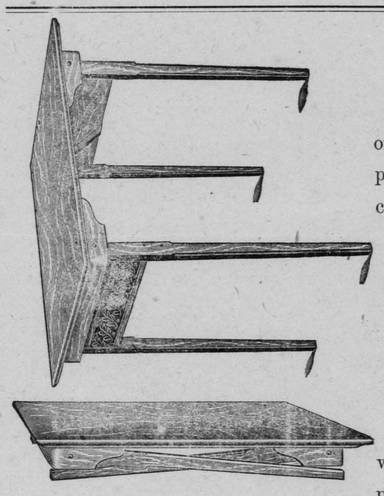

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The Franklin Review.

THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1896.

CHURCH AND SUNDAY SCHOOL.

The Lesson For Sunday, June 7.

The International Bible lesson for Sunday June 7, 1896, from Luke 22 : 24-37. Title: Warning to the Disciples. Golden text: "Let this mind be in you which was also in Christ Jesus."

There arose a contention among them, which of them is accounted to be greatest (v. 24). Not which of them could do the most, but which of them could have most credit. Not which of them could exceed in service, but which of them could exceed in rewards. That was the trouble with the apostles. A good many of us would be like the apostles so far,—wouldn't we? We could have that claim to "apostolic succession." But that is human nature. The apostles were human, and so are we. Human nature, however, is not in itself a complete outfit for true apostleship.

The kings of the Gentiles have lordship . . . But ye shall not be so (vs. 25, 26). That's rather discouraging. If we are not to have any share in what kings count their greatest glory, our uplift under the King of kings is not quite so attractive as we thought. Power and authority are a delight to men. It is pleasant to think of governing. A boy likes to command his fellows. A man is glad to be able to give orders, and have them obeyed. A woman wants to be in authority at least over her servants and other members of the household. There are always more candidates than there are offices. The more responsibility there is in a position, the readier the average person is to take it. But Jesus seems to say that this is the wrong idea for those who are nearest to him. "Ye shall not be so." Christianity makes some severe tests for those who would excel in it.

He that is the greater among you, let him become as the younger; and he that is chief, as he that doth serve. Service, not authority, is the proof of discipleship, and the measure of honor in the sight of the Master. Not what a man gets, but what he gives, shows his worth as a disciple; not what he has, but what he is. If he is readiest to obey and serve, if he is on the watch for opportunities and privileges of doing for others, he is more like his Master, and he best pleases him.

Simon, Simon, behold, Satan asked to have you, that he might sift you as wheat: but I made supplication for thee, that thy faith fail not (vs. 31, 32). "You," "thee." Satan wanted to have a chance at all the disciples, so that if any one of them was specially weak he could separate him as chaff from the wheat. Jesus saw that Peter was in danger, and he prayed for him all by himself. What a comfort to think of Jesus as having a personal interest in us, and actually praying for us and working in our behalf, as if we were the only or the chief object of his love and care!

Do thou, when once thou hast turned again, stablish thy brethren. Not, "when thou art converted," as the old version of our English Bible wrongly had it, but when "thou hast turned again." Conversion is man's duty and man's work. If a man is on the wrong track, he ought to turn about and go in the right direction. And when he has turned himself, he ought to try to have others turn, or try to have others keep on in the right course if they are already right.

He said unto him, Lord, with thee I am ready to go both to prison and to death. And he said, I tell thee, Peter, the cock shall not crow this day, until thou shalt thrice deny that thou knowest me)vs. 33, 34). If, indeed, we were of those who would not fail in an emergency, we should not be over-confident and boastful on that point in advance. Distrust of self is an element of safety. It is the man who is sure that he is in no danger who is most likely to be swept away by some unlooked-for peril.

He said, . . . When I sent you forth without purse, and wallet, and shoes, lacked ye anything? And they said, nothing. And he said, . . . but now, he that hath a purse, let him take it, and likewise a wallet: and he that hath none, let him sell his cloke, and buy a sword (vs. 35, 36.) There are times when we need make no preparation for our necessities, and there are times when preparation is our duty. When God calls us to act without the helps that we should desire, he will give us the ability to get along without them; but when he discloses to us helps that are for our use, we shall evidence faith in him by availing ourselves of those helps.

Decoration-Day Number of the New York Ledger.

The Decoration-Day number of the New York Ledger, with its four cover pages and its newly increased number of inside pages, is a marvel of cheapness even in this age of low-priced literature. There is no extra charge for the special numbers which are issued on every holiday, and which contain a rich table of contents inclosed with a cover of surpassing beauty.

The price of the holiday numbers of the Ledger is the same as the regular weekly issues—only five cents. By comparing the artistic embellishment and the vast amount of reading matter in the Ledger with the contents of any other five-cent journal, the new readers of the Ledger will readily see that they are receiving more for their money than they can obtain elsewhere. Our old readers know what they have been receiving, and, judging from the letters we are in receipt of from them, their only thought is, what amazingly brilliant feature will the Ledger add to its columns next?

1,125,000 Union Soldiers Still Living.

The Rev. R. W. Nairs, of Kirkwood, Ill., asks:

1. How many Union soldiers are yet living?

2. What has been the average number of deaths yearly for the last five years?

3. How many are now drawing pensions? and

4. What is the total amount of money paid out annually for pensions?

1. The Chief of the Record and Pension Office of the War Department estimates that there are now living 1,125 000 men who served as officers and soldiers in the Union army during the rebellion.

2. Twenty-five thousand; during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895, 27,816 Union soldiers borne upon the pension rolls died.

3. On June 30, 1895, 970,524 and

4. Congress appropriated $150,000,000 for pensions during the last fiscal year, of which $139,807,337,30 was disbursed —Washington letter in the Chicago Record.

WOMAN'S HOUR.

SOMETHING TO INTEREST OUR MOTHERS, WIVES AND SWEETHEARTES.

Household Hints—A Bit of Fashion—Humor and Other Items of Note For The Fair Sex.

In June.

The rose-leaves fast are going,
A little wind is blowing,
It seems almost like snowing
Under the white rose-tree;
And oh, we all are sighing
For June to be a-flying!
We're anxious to be trying
Vacation days so free.

They tell us learning's better
Than fun, but 't is a fetter—
I'm such a sad forgetter—
To have to pore o'er books;
So, June, now do please hurry,
And make the school-days scurry,
Bring on Commencement's flurry,
Then—ho! for fields and brooks!

St. Nicholas.

—

No one can ever be too old or too fat to ride a bicycle, any more than one can be too old or fat to fall in love.—Rochester Herald.

—

If a cellar has a damp smell and can not be thoroughly ventilated, pans of charcoal set on the floor, shelves, or ledges will make the air pure and sweet. If a large basketful of charcoal be placed in a damp cellar where milk is kept there will be no danger of its becoming tainted.

—

France, in the person of Mdlle. Lisette Marton, holds the ladies' cycling championship of the world—for the nonce, says London Sketch. In the six-days' race at the Aquarium she covered 437 miles 7 laps. Out of the eight ladies at the top of the list four only were English.

—

The marble of a table or bureau which has become discolored may be cleaned and polished by rubbing with emery powder. Fasten a piece of felt cloth over a small flatiron, leaving the handle exposed. Cover the felt with emery powder and rub the marble; then polish with a damp soft cloth dipped in pulverized pumice stone and emery powder.

—

The very latest cosmetic, and the best, is the lemon. In countries where they grow as freely as apples do in the temperate zone, this fact is appreciated, and their virtues availed of, but their admirable qualities are worthy of wider knowledge. Lemons are not so costly, even in the coldest countries, that women may not easily afford to use this tropical aid to the toilet.

—

Rolling an umbrella is an art that few understand. The right way is to take hold of the ends of the ribs and the stick with the same hand and hold them tightly together to prevent their twisting while the covering is being rolled around with the other hand. In this way an umbrella may be as tightly rolled as when it came from the factory. It is the twisting of the ribs out of shape around the stick that spoils the looks of the umbrella.

—

A bright little girl, returning from school was asked by her father what she had been learning that morning.

"All of us been learning to spell," said she.

"What did you learn to spell?"

"Learned to spell rat."

"Well how do you spell rat?"

"R-A-T—rat."

"Now, how do you spell mouse?"

"Just the same only in little smaller letters," said the little maid.

—

There has probably never been such a large sum of money spent in wreaths, says the Westminster Gazette, as in the case of Colonel North's funeral. There were nearly 100 crosses, anchors and wreaths, and the total cost is computed at $25,000. The wreath sent from the King of the Belgians was at least eight feet in circumference, and was deftly made up in pansies, roses, and lilacs. There was an exact duplicate made of artificial flowers to take the place of the other when the real flowers faded.

—

A showman had an announcement stating, "Come and see the great sawed fish." A learned gentleman read it and informed the showman that he made a mistake in the word "sawed," that it ought to be "sword." "Yer'd better come in an' see fer yerself: the hadmission is only tuppence," said the showman. So the learned gentleman paid his "tuppence," went in, and was shown a large codfish sawed in half. "Yer ain't the fust genelman wot has tried to teach me 'ow to spell," grinned the showman.—Household words.

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Probably no one would have been more surprised than Sir Henry Bishop himself could he have foreseen that a simple melody in one of his numerous operas would achieve such celebrity that, at the present day, more than 70 years after it was first heard in London, it is still sung by leading prima donnas at fashionable concerts, jangled on street organs, and loved by a vast public that knows nothing of music, properly so-called, as the purest representation of the English spirit—"Home, Sweet Home." "Clari, the Maid of Milan," the opera in which this favorite song occurred, has long been consigned to the limbo of forgotten musical works, but "Home, Sweet Home," survives with undiminished popularity, and is likely to survive when many more pretentious compositions have followed the "Maid of Milan" into oblivion.

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Hall Caine, whose recent statements regarding the inferiority of woman attracted some attention, has called down upon his unlucky head a spirited rejoinder from John Strange Winter (Mrs. Stannard). In the commencement of her literary career Mrs. Stannard's father died, leaving the family without a penny. She lived far from London and had no friends to help her in the literary world. "Yet before I was 30 my name was known all over the English-speaking world. I have married, brought children into the world, ruled my house, sold 1,500,000 books, kept up an enormous circle of friends, helped several charities and many strugglers both in kind and in influence, have kept my house better than most women, and have a husband and children who worship me, and are never really happy unless in my actual presence. On the other hand." Mrs. Stannard proceeds, "you have Mr. Hall Caine, who is a small, fragile man, who cannot work in London, who, by his own showing, is thoroughly exhausted by the effort of writing a single book, a bundle of nerves and fancies. He began his literary career with an enormous advantage over me. He has a wife to mind his house and bolster him up when his nerves get too much for him. I fail to see where his immense superiority over me comes in.

He Thrashed Two Dudes.

The two girls were flashily dressed. There was no question about that, but the innocence written in every line of their faces showed that lack of taste rather than a desire to be conspicuous was responsible for it.

The old man was proud of them. You could see that from the admiring glances he cast at them every minute or two. His own youth seemed to be renewed. He was fixed up pretty spruce, too. He had on a brand-new suit of clothes. His gray hair was plastered down and the ends of his mustache were waxed. He was the father of one of the girls, for in addressing him she called him papa. Coming down on the Broadway car with them and on the opposite side of the car from them were two young gentlemen who unquestionably were dudes. Their clothing was dudish, and, as we shall see, their manner was also. All the way down town they were smirking at the girls who once in a while stared at them in a sufficiently stony way to notify them that their attentions would not be received, but the two dudes wouldn't take the hint.

When the girls and their elderly escort got off the car to go to the Jersey City ferry the dudes followed close behind. They were just a step away when the party went through the ferryhouse to board the boat, and just before the gate was reached one of the dudes took hold of the dress skirt of one of the girls and lifted it sufficiently to attract her attention. She turned like a flash, and as she did the dude winked and threw back his head, inviting her to come. Her face got as red as fire and she turned away quickly. The two girls and the old man walked into the after cabin on the womens' side of the boat. The dudes lingered in the shadow outside. The girl whose dress had been pulled was still red in the face, and she whispered to the other one, who exclaimed indignantly:

"Well, the i-i-idea!"

"What's that? What's that?" demanded the old man.

"Now it's nothing at all," said the offended girl; "don't pay any attention to it. They don't know any better."

"Oh, where are they? Where are they?" exclaimed the old man. "Let me at 'em a minute. I'll teach 'em to insult a lady."

"Now, papa, don't do anything. Please don't, papa."

"No, please don't; oh, please, now! It was nothing at all," pleaded the other girl.

By this time everybody in the cabin was looking at the trio. The old man was not to be quieted. He jumped up and ran first to the front of the cabin and then to the rear, muttering "Just let me at 'em" as he went. The girls sat and wrung their hands. The other passengers, seeing that the old man did not go outside the cabin in his search, smiled and thought it was all a bluff on his part intended to impress the girls. They smiled broadly when he sat down again by the girls, and they pleaded, "Oh, please don't do anything! It wasn't anything!"

The old man was getting quiet when one of the girls spied the two dudes out in the shadow and whispered to the other, "There they are now." She had not intended that the old man should hear her, but he did and he was up like a shot.

"That's them, is it?" he snorted, and bolted out to the shadow. He danced up and down in front of the dudes, shaking both his fists and demanding: "You blathering idiots, what do you mean by insulting two young women? What do you mean, I say, what do you mean?" He was getting into a frenzy. The dudes protested innocence.

"Oh, if my boy were only here!" exclaimed the old man. "If he only were!"

"Biff!" and he landed square on the nose of one dude.

Then he swung with his right and landed on the other dude's cheek. "Oh, if my-bang!-boy was only-biff! -here! Oh, he wouldn't-bang! biff! biff!-do a thing-biff! bang!-to you."

The old man's arms were going like windmills. He was dancing around like a rubber ball. The dudes were dazed. "Bang!" went the old man's fist, landing in the eye of one with force enough to knock him over against the other, and they went down together. And the old man went down on top of them. His legs and arms moved in unison. He banged and bit and scratched. The dudes clutched at him and he rolled over and over with them, slap-banging them at every turn. They yelled for help. The old man kept pelting, and from the rolling mass every few seconds the passengers, who had run out to see the fun, could hear this sentence:

"Oh, if my boy were only here, he wouldn't do a thing."

The sentence did not come out whole like that, but it was in jerks and snaps, and every word was punctuated with a biff. Over and over they rolled. Down went their heads on the deck. The old man ground them in the dirt. The fight lasted about two minutes and then the dudes broke away and ran through the carriage way of the boat. The old man then got up grunting: "What I'd do? Throw 'em overboard. Oh, if my boy had only been here!"

The passengers dusted him off. He didn't have a mark on him except on his fists. They had blood on them and he wiped it off with his handkerchief and went in and sat down by the girls. They were shivering with nervousness and one was in tears.

"You didn't kill 'em, did you, pa?" she sobbed.

"Oh, Mary," said the old man, "if Johnny 'd only been here he wouldn't a done a thing to 'em, only kill 'em."

The boat was in. The two dudes sneaked off as soon as the gates were opened. Their faces were red and swelling. One of them limped. Their clothing was dirty. One's collar was torn at the buttonhole. There were rips in the spring overcoats, and the crowd gave them a laugh and gibed them. They started to run, and in two minutes were out of sight. The old man and the two girls boarded a Newark car. The old man stood out on the platform and grunted:

"Oh, say, if my boy had only been here. He is six foot two and can lick his weight in wildcats. Oh, if he'd only been here he wouldn't a done a thing to 'em, only kill 'em. The old man." he went on sadly, "is getting along in years. He ain't what he use to be, and he's got no business takin' out two young girls. he can't defend 'em proper. Oh, if my boy had only been here. He wouldn't a done a thing but kill 'em."

"Seems to me you took care of them," suggested the reporter, who had accompanied him to the car.

"Yes, but if the boy had a only been here!" was the only reply.—N. Y. Sun.

Good Story of Thaddeus Stevens.

Congressman Brocius of Pennsylvania tells this story of Thaddeus Stevens, according to the Washington Post:

"Stevens was championing some bill in Congress which aroused the opposition of the combined Southern members. He made a brilliant speech in favor of it, and equally brilliant speeches were made on the other side, and the upshot of it was that Stevens was outvoted after a very bitter and passionate partisan debate.

"Stevens was still boiling with disappointment and bitterness when Tombs of Georgia, in a taunting way, asked him:

"Well, Stevens, how do you feel over your defeat?"

"Feel," snapped back Stevens, "feel? I feel like the poor man at the rich man's gate, who was licked by the dogs.

The Antietam Monument.

Governor Hastings, Secretary of Internal Affairs Latta and Adjutant General Stewart recently met a committee of the Second Brigade, Pennsylvania Volunteers, at the office of Mayor Warwick, Philadelphia, for the purpose of inspecting the design of a proposed monument to be erected by the brigade on the Antietam battlefield. A design was agreed upon, and a report giving a formal description of the monument will be filed with the Governor at the Capital.

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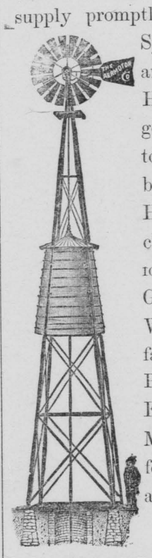

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COURT CALENDAR—1896

Thirtyninth Judicial District of Pennsylvania.

REGULAR TERMS:	ORPHANS' COURT:
Feb. 4th 1st Monday,	Jan. 28th 4th Tuesday,
April 27th 4th "	March 24th 4th "
Sept. 7th 1st "	June 23d 4th "
Dec. 7th 1st "	Oct. 27th 4th "

The third week of each regular term is appointed for the trial of Equity Cases.

SPECIAL TERMS—Court of Common Pleas:
18th May 3d Monday, | 12th Oct. 3d Monday.

ARGUMENT COURT 4th Tuesday of each month excepting April, July and December.

DETAILED CALENDAR:

January 28th,	Orphans' Court
February 3d,	Regular Term
February 25th,	Argument Court
March 9th,	Superior Court
March 9th,	Supreme Court
March 24th,	Orphans' Court
April 27th,	Regular Term
May 18th,	Special Term
May 26th,	Argument Court
June 23d,	Orphans' Court
August 25th,	Argument Court
September 7th,	Regular Term
September 22d	Argument Court
October 12th,	Special Term
October 27th,	Orphans' Court
November 5th.	Election Returns
November 24th,	Argument Court
December 7th	Regular Term

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